834
M.

50

acted by 4th July 2

Havana,
July 2. 1892.

acted by mail
& confirmed
July 9

Form No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

Mr Grinnell

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. 455 P. ORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM	1892
327	Mytton	Ho	35 Govt	Havana	

Received at

July 2 1892

To Wharton assistant secretary of State Washn DC

Please inform me if logwood is admitted into United States free of import duties under article five hundred sixty or any other of free list - Williams Consul General.

No. 1609.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 2, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of the Department's telegram of the 28th ultimo.

No. 1609.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 2d, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 28th ultimo reading as follows:

"Consul General Williams,
"Havana.

"Repertory contem-
"plated in definitive re-
"ciprocity arrange-
"ment not yet compiled.
"Spanish classification
"of articles in new tariff
"incorrect and not ac-
"cepted by this government.

Your

"You will receive
"and present to
"Spanish authorities
"all protests of im-
"porters of american
"products believed
"to be improperly
"assessed after July
"first. Instruct
"consuls in Cuba and
"Porto Rico."

I have notified all the consular officers of the above instruction by letter as far as they could be reached by that means before the first of July, and by telegraph, those who could not be reached by letter before the first of July. The instruction will be strictly complied with.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Consular Bur

Leave

W & W

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL 9
1892

No. 1610.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 2nd 1892.

added July 11 '92.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Dept of State.

asking for sixty days
leave of absence.

No 1610.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 2nd 1891.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I respectfully ask that a leave of absence for sixty days. be granted me with permission to visit the United States, for needed rest and the benefit of my health.

My last leave of absence I applied for in dispatch number 1398, September 7th 1891, was granted to me by instruction number 647. of September 11th 1891, and I sailed for New York on

October 3d, arriving there
on the 8th.

I left New York to return
to my post on the 7th November
and resumed my duties here
on the 11th November, having
passed thirty days in the
United States.

I am, Sir. very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

copy.

File

No. 1611.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1892
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 2d, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

1 Enclosure:
Statement of the public
debt of Cuba.

No. 1611.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 2, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 1264 of the 30th. of January, 1891, on the public debt of Cuba, I now have the honor to accompany herewith a printed Statement of this debt, taken from the Havana Weekly Report, leaving the amount, after making a deduction of 50%. on $36.000.000, for what is called the "War Debt" which was placed at par, in the sum of $173.263.200, gold.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lewis O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure no 1. 1611.
With Despatch no ~~1611~~.
Havana, July 2d, 1892.

HAVANA WEEKLY REPORT

—SATURDAY MORNING JULY 2d 1892.

Cuban debts.

According to statements presented to the Cortes by the Minister of the Colonies, the debts of Cuba aggregate as follows:

Amount due and included in the budgets of 1889/90	$113.763,200
Floating debt, as per promisory notes in possession of the Bank of Spain and the Trasatlantic Co	15.000,000
War debt, or value at 50% of the $36.000,000 in bills, still in circulation	18.000,000
Balance as yet due to soldiers who fought and providers of provissions &c. &c., during the Cuban war	5.000,000
Outstanding accounts as yet unapproved, approximate	11.000,200
Total	$162.763,200
Interests on same	10.500,000
Grand total	$173.263,200

F.

Mr Grinnell

No 1612.

rec'd July 25
Aug 5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 18 1892
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting circular letter, with translation, addressed to the sugar planters of this Island by Mr. Otto D. Droop regarding the importation of European sugar machinery.

1 Enclosure

No. 1612.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 8, 1892.

(Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

With reference to the repertory to the reciprocity agreement with Spain, now under the consideration of the Department, I beg leave to submit to its attention, the accompanying circular letter, with translation, 1/ issued at Havana on the 10th ultimo, and addressed to the Sugar planters of this Island by Mr. Otto D. Droop, the resident importing and distributing

distributing agent for several European manufacturers of sugar machinery, mainly German, wherein he calls the attention of Cuban planters to the fact; that owing to skillful redactions applied to the Cuban tariff, the reciprocity agreement, instead of favoring sugar machinery of American make, will permit the importation into Cuba of that of Europe under comparatively easy conditions.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure:

No 1 - Copy and translation of Circular letter of Mr. Otto D. Droge.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1612.

H A V A N A , July 8th,1892.

Translation by Consul General Williams.

Havana,June 10,1892.

Sir:

The object of the present is to call your attention to the real per centages that will be payable as import duties on the value of European sugar machinery under the "new tariff". These per centages have been carefully calculated in this counting room,because of the conflicting accounts lately published on the subject,and I respond for their exactness to the extent of offering to take charge of their payment on these bases.

As there appear to be differences between the tariff and the agreement made with the United States,as to whether the concession is limited alone to agricultural machinery and apparatus,or if it also embraces American machinery for the making of sugar and rum; for from the marginal note 7 corresponding to article 306,it appears that the concession of free entry only applies to motors, and not to strike pans,(vacuum pans) triple effects,defecators,grinding mills,etc.,of American manufacture. Therefore,if those apparatus of American make have to pay the duties stated in the tariff; then,the similar apparatus or machines of European manufacture will always turn out cheaper to the Cuban planter,both from their lower cost, and from the disposition of the Americans to put up their prices under the belief that they are to be specially

favored by the reciprocity agreement. (See the masterly article published in the Revista de Agricultura of the 5th instant).

It is therefore demonstrated that this onerous tariff, which regardless of economic law, bears so heavily on our most important industries, instead of favoring the Americans, whose eagerness (sic) is about to be defeated by skillful tariff redactions, will permit the importation of European sugar machinery under comparatively easy conditions.

Only boilers, iron buildings and rails are excepted, and they pay 42,73 and 83 per cent on their respective values, which rates are highly prejudicial to a country like ours, which from being compelled to compete with foreign sugar producing countries, and from its scarcity of hands, should be favored in every possible way to increase its production; and it would be somewhat conducive to this end, were the Island allowed to import iron buildings, steam generators (boilers) and plantation railways all now so heavily taxed, at low cost. But anyhow, the enormity of those duties will correct itself, and sooner or later they must be substituted by others more reasonable.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) Otto D.Droop.

	Article of Tariff.	Rates per 100kilos.	Percentage of Value.-
A Safety Boiler in sections ;	308.	$6.-	42 %-
Small grinding mill; ---------	306.	"1.50	17 1/2%
Horizontal engine for do ;---	"	"	15.-%
Large grinding mill ;--------	"	"	10- %
Horizontal steam engine for do	"	"	10.-%
Large defecator ;----------	"	"	20.-%
Small triple effect ;-------	"	"	10.-%
Large do do ;----------	"	"	12.-%
Small vacuum pan ;----------	"	"	10.-%
Large do do ; ----------	"	"	5.-%
Small vertical pumping engine;	"	"	8.-%
Large do do do ; ----------	"	"	5.-%
Small horizontal ditto ;------	"	"	10.-%
Large do odo ; ----------	"	"	10.-%
Set of centrifugals with Mixer and engine ; ----------	"	"	6.-%
An ordinary set of press filters;	"	"	15.-%
An iron boiling house for sugar plantation; ----------	35.	$ 4.80	13.-%
One English mile wide gauge railway;	32.	" 2.60	83.-%
one ditto ,narrow gauge ;	"	" 2.-	69.-%
one ditto, ditto, portable, for boiling house ;	"	"	55.-%

Note:- The iron fittings for joining and fitting these rails would pay duties under their respective articles amounting to about 15 % on the rails.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1612.

H A V A N A , July 8th 1892.

Copy.

HABANA, 10 de Junio de 1892.

Muy Senor mio :

El objeto de la presente es llamar su atencion sobre los verdaderos tantos por ciento que sobre su valor pagara la maquinaria Europea por derechos de Aduana, segun el "Nuevo Arancel". Estos "por ciento" han sido minuciosamente calculados en esta su casa, en vista de las diferencias existentes entre todo lo publicado recientemente sobre el particular, y garantizo su exactitud, haciendome cargo del pago de dichos derechos calculado sobre estas bases.

Como al parecer hay diferencias entre el Arancel y el Convenio con los Estados Unidos sobre si la franquicia es concedida a las maquinas y aparatos agricolas, o a los para la fabricacion del azucar y aguardientes, apareciendo que en los ultimos, (segun la llamada 7 de la partida 306,) solamente los "motores" gozan de libre entrada ; resulta que pagando tambien esos derechos los Tachos de Punto, Triple Efectos, Defecadores, Trapiches, etc, etc, americanos, siempre saldran estos aparatos Europeos (de mas bajo precio) menos costosos al hacendado, sin contar ademas el aumento de precio que los americanos empiezan a poner sobre sus aparatos, creyendose beneficiados, basa-

dos sin duda en el espiritu de su Convenio. (Vease "Revista de Agricultura" de Junio 5, en su magistral articulo de fondo.)

Queda pues demostrado que este oneroso Arancel, con el que con menoscabo de las reglas economicas y tecnicas se quieren gravar nuestras importantes industrias, lejos de favorecer a los Americanos, (cuyos afanes parece que se tratan de frustrar por medio de habiles redacciones arancelarias) saldria la maquinaria Europea comparativamente en buenas condiciones.

Solo se exceptuan las "Calderas", las "Casas de Hierro", y los "Carriles", que pagan la enormidad del 42 %, del 73 % y del 83 % de su valor respectivamente, lo cual es altamente perjudicial a un pais que como el nuestro necesita por la competencia azucarera y falta de brazos muchas facilidades para su fomento, lo cual se logra obteniendo entre otras cosas, las "Casas de calderas," los "Generadores de vapor", y las "Comunicaciones ferreas", muy baratas y estas son precisamente las mas castigadas por el "Nuevo Arancel" ; pero la misma enormidad de esos derechos sobre "Calderas", "Carriles" y "Casas " haran que no podran subsistir, y que mas tarde o temprano, se reducen esos tipos a otros mas razonables.

Queda de V.S. atento y Afmo S.S.

Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Otto D. Droop.

	Partida.	Tipo por 100 kilos.	Tanto % del valor.
Una caldera seccional e inexplosible ;	308.--	$6.-----	42. %
Un trapiche pequeño ;--------	306.---	"1.50	--17 1/2%
Una máquina horizontal para id:	"	.---"	---15. %
Un trapiche grande;--------	"	--- "	----10. %
Una máquina horizontal para id:	"	--- "	-----10 %
Una Defecadora grande ; ----	"	--- "	--- 20. %
Un Triple- efecto pequeño ; ---	"	-- "	---10 %
Un Triple-efecto grande ; ---"	"	" ---"	---12 %
Un Tacho al vacío pequeño ; "	"	--- "---	10 %
Un tacho al vacío grande ;	"	--- "----	5 %
Una Máquina pequeña verticaldo Bombas ;	"	--- "---	8 %
Una id grande id id	"	--- " ---	5 %
Una id pequeña horizontal id	"	----" ----	10 %
Una id grande id id ---	"	— " ---	10 %
Un juego de centrifugas con Mezclador y maquina;----- ------	"	----" --	6 %
Una bateria de filtros prensas corrientes ; ---	"	" --	15. %
Una casa de hierro para Yngo: —	554	.--$4.80	-73 %
Una milla inglesa de Carril de via ancha ;----------	32.--	$2.00	-83 %
Una id estrecha ; ----—	"	" --- "	--69 %
Una id de casa calderas y portatil.	"—	"	-- 55. %

Nota: Los herrages para unir y fijar estos carriles pagarían por sus respectivos partidas importando esos derechos el 15% aproximadamente sobre los carriles.-----

N.

Havana.

July 9. 1892

Form No. 5.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECD BY	NO. OF WORDS	FROM
202 NL	Gov't		94	Havana

Received at Washn DC 7 96p July 9 1892

To Wharton Assistant Secretary of State

Washington DC

assistant Tel. July 12 recd 13.

Please confirm if Cedar and Mohogany logs hewn or roughly squared and shaped by the axe are admitted free United States under article 706

Williams Consul General

m/c.

Mr Grunell
file

No. 1613

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 9, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 15 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Relating to the collection of export and port duties on woods shipped from this Island to the United States and admitted there free of duties under article 756 of the tariff, and suppression of said duties in Cuba.

Four enclosures.

No. 1613.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 9th, 1892

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatches Nos. 1594 and 1599, relating to the collection of export and port duties on woods shipped from this Island to the United States, and admitted there free of import duties under article 756 of the tariff, I now have to enclose copies and translations of correspondence subsequently had with the Insular Government on the

1/4

the same subject.

You will please observe that according to the communication of the Director of the Central Section of the Treasury, dated the 4th. instant, but received on the 7th., and brought out by my note of the 6th., orders were issued on the 30th. ultimo to all the collectors of the Island to stop the collection of these dues on all the different woods received in the United States free of import duties under the said article of the tariff.

I have made a similar application on the 7th instant in favor of log wood, in logs, used expressly for dyeing, also admitted free of duties into

into the United States under article 560, of which fact I first sought confirmation in my telegram addressed you on the 1st instant and received it in that of the Honorable Secretary dated the 2d instant.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Four enclosures:

No 1 – Mr. Williams to the Governor General,

June 24th,

" 2 – Same to same,

June 25th,

" 3 – Same to same,

July 6th,

" 4 – The Secretary General to Mr. Williams,

July 4th, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1613.

HAVANA, July 9 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, June 24, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Referring to the attentive note of the 11th instant in which the Honorable Secretary of the General Government was pleased to inform this Consulate General of the resolution of Y.E., ordering the collector of the custom house of Santa Cruz del Sur to stop the collection of export dues on cedar and mahogany logs shipped to the United States; because of being admitted there free of import duties under article 756 of the tariff of the United States, I find myself now under the necessity of informing Y.E., that according to a telegram of the 21st instant received from the consular agent at Santa Cruz del Sur, the collector there still persists in collecting those export duties, refusing at the same time to return the duties already paid. Therefore, I have to ask Y.E. to have the goodness to order that the collector of that port be informed of your instruction to the end that he ceases at once in the collection of the said export duties.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1613.

H A V A N A , July 9, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Junio 24 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excelencia:

Refiriéndome al atento oficio del 11 del presente en que se sirvió el Illmo.Sor.Secretario General comunicar á este Consulado General la resolucion de V.E., ordenando que cesára el Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur en el cobro de derechos de exportacion á los trozos de madera de cedro y de caoba que se embarcan para los Estados Unidos por ser estos admitidos libres de derechos de importacion en losEstados Unidos bajo la partida 756 del arancel allí vigente, me veo ahora en la necesidad de poner en conocimiento de V.E., que segun telegrama del 21 del presente recibido del Sr.Agente Consular de Santa Cruz, aun persiste el Sr.Administrador de aquel puerto en cobrar los citados derechos de esportacion, negándose á la vez á devolver los derechos ya pagados. En su vista ruego á V.E., se sirva tener la bondad de mandar hacer llegar sus superiores ordenes á conocimiento de dicho Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz para que cese de una vez en el cobro de los citados derechos de esportacion.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de V.E. ato.S.S.SQ.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O.Williams, Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 1613,

H A V A N A , July 9, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, June 25th, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In view of the fact that mahogany and cedar logs are shipped from nearly all the ports of the Island to the United States, where they are admitted free of import duties under article 756 of the tariff ruling there, and with the object of not having to molest Y.E., so often with the remonstrances of this Consulate General with respect to the fulfillment of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United states, I have to ask of Y.E. the goodness to order that all the custom house collectors of the Island be informed of the whole text of the decision of Y.E., which by your order was communicated to this Consulate General by the Honorable secretary of the General Government on the 11th instant, instructing the collector of the port of Santa Cruz del Sur to cease the collection of said duties with command for the return of the duties collected from the 1st of September of last year, and because of the said decision being general in its application to the reciprocity agreement.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 21

With Despatch No. 1613.

H A V A N A , July 9, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Junio 25 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excelencia:

En virtud de que se embarcan los trozos de madera de cedro y caoba por casi todos los puertos de esta Isla para los Estados Unidos, donde son admitidos libres de derechos de importacion bajo la partida 756 del arancel alli vigente; y con el fin de no molestar á V.E. tan amenudo con las representaciones de este Consulado General respecto al cumplimiento del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos, he de merecer se sirva V.E. tener la bondad de mandar hacer llegar á conocimiento de los Sres. Administradores de Aduanas de esta Isla el texto íntegro de la resolucion de V.E., que por su orden fue comunicada á este Consulado General por el Illmo. Sr. Secretario General en 11 del presente, en la que ordena V.E., que el Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur cesara en el cobro de dichos derechos de esportacion con mandato de devolucion de los cobrados desde primero de Setiembre del año proximo pasado, y por ser la citada resolucion de aplicacion general respecto al convenio de reciprocidad.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de V.E. ato. S. S. Q. B. S. M.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General .

Enclosure No. 6.

With Despatch No. 1615.

HAVANA, July 9 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, July 6, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with instructions from my Government and with reference to the communications I have had the honor to address Y.E., on the 24th and 25th of last month against the collection of export duties that was being made by the collector of the port of Santa Cruz del Sur on cedar and mahogany logs, I have now to present to the attention of Y.E., the fact that though the said collector has apparently stopped the collection of the said duties upon cedar logs, he still continues, according to information from the consular agent of the United States at that port, to collect them on mahogany logs, notwithstanding mahogany logs are exempt equally with cedar logs, from the payment of import duties in the United States, under article 756 of the tariff there ruling.

Excellency: the collection of these export duties by the custom house collectors of this Island, is in full contradiction to the agreement between the two nations, as declared on the part of Spain in the noteof its representative in Washington, His Excellency Don Miguel Suarez Guanes, addressed to the Honorable secretary of State of the United States on the 12th of June, 1891, in which he says:

"The Government of Spain gives the assurance "that, during the existence of the arrangement, no "export or port duty, whether national or provincial, "shall be imposed on articles or merchandise "which are exported from Cuba and Porto Rico to the "United States, and which the latter admits free of "duties".

Besides, Excellency, the obligation on the part of Spain in this particular, is confirmed completely by His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies in his telegram addressed to the General Government of this Island on the 16th of last September, wherein he says:

"Merchandise admitted free of duties by the "United states must not pay duty established by ar- "ticle 5th of the law of the Budget".

In view therefore of the reasons above expressed, I find myself again compelled to ask Y.E. to issue your superior orders to the end that the collector of the port of Santa Cruz del Sur discontinue at once the collection of export duties on mahogany logs shipped to the United States, making the said orders applicable alike to the other custom houses of the Island, because necessary to the fulfillment of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United states.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 3.

With Despatch No. 1613.

H A V A N A , July 9 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Julio 6 de 1892.

Excmo. Sr. Gobrenador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excelencia:

En cumplimiento de las instrucciones de mi Gobierno y con referencia á las comunicaciones que he tenido el honor de dirijir á ese Gobierno General con fechas 24 y 25 del próximo pasado mes contra el cobro de derechos de esportacion sobre las tozas de cedro y de caoba que hacia el Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur, tengo ahora que hacer presente á V.E., que dicho Sr. Administrador, aunque al parecer ha dejado de cobrar los derechos de esportacion sobre el cedro, los sigue cobrando aun segun informes del Sr. Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos en este puerto, sobre las tozas de caoba que se esportan para los Estados Unidos, á pesar de estar igualmente exentas de los tales derechos en esta Isla por admitirse las citadas tozas de caoba, á igual que las de cedro, libres de derechos de importacion en los Estados Unidos bajo el articulo 756 del arancel alli vigente.

Excmo. Sr: el cobro de estos derechos de esportacion por parte de los Sres Administradores de las Aduanas de esta Isla, está en plena contradiccion con lo pactado entre ambas naciones, segun lo declarado por parte de

España en la nota de su representante en Washington, el Excmo. Sr. D. Miguel Suarez Guanes, dirijida al Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos en 12 de Junio de 1891, en la que dice:

"El Gobierno de España dá la seguridad de que "mientras dure el arreglo no se impondrá ningun de- "recho de esportacion con caracter nacional ó pro- "vincial á los articulos ó mercancias que se espor- "ten desde Cuba y Puerto Rico á los Estados Unidos, "y que esta Nacion admite libres de derechos".

Ademas, Excmo. Sr., la obligacion por parte de España en este particular, está rematadamente confirmada por el Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar en su telegrama del 16 de setiembre dirijido á ese Gobierno General, en el que dice:

"Mercancias que Estados Unidos admiten libres "de derechos no deben pagar impuesto establecido "articulo 5º ley presupuesto".

Asi es que en vista de lo espuesto, me veo en la necesidad de volver á rogar á V.E., se sirva espedir sus ordenes superiores á fin de que descontinúe en seguida el Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur de cobrar los derechos de esportacion sobre las tozas de caoba que se embarcan allí para los Estados Unidos, haciéndose dichas órdenes estensivas á las demas Aduanas de esta Isla por exijirlo asi el cumplimiento del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de V.E. ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O. WIlliams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 1615

HAVANA, July 9, 1892.

Translation. Havana, July 4th, 1892.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Central Section of the Treasury.

To the Consul General ofthe United States.

Sir:

In view of your attentive communication of the 24th ultimo, showing that the collector of the port of Santa Cruz del Sur has not complied with the resolution of this General Government of the 7th of the said month by which the Governor of Puerto Principe was ordered to stop the exaction of export duties on cedar logs shipped to the United States, and to return what had been collected on that account; under date of the 30th of the same month the order has been repeated to the said Governor by telegraph, extending the exemption to mahogany, lignum vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, rose wood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods embraced in article 756 of the tariff of the United States, with communication ofthis resolution to the other provincial governors for its fulfillment by all the custom houses of the Island.

Accordingly, I have the pleasure to communicate the above to you by order of His Excellency the Governor General, in reply to your said communication and to that of the 25th of the said month in relation to the same affair.

God guard ypu many years.

(signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Enclosure No. 4.

With Despatch No. 1613.

H A V A N A , July 9 1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Seccion Central de Hacienda.

Vista la atenta comunicacion de V.S.fecha 24 del mes proximo pasado en la que expone que el Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur no ha cumplido el acuerdo de este Gobierno General de 7 del indicado mes por el cual se ordenó al Gobernador de Puerto Principe que cesára en la exaccion de derechos de exportacion sobre la madera de cedro y que devolviese la que hubiere cobrado por tal concepto; con fecha 30 del propio mes se ha reiterado la orden al mismo Gobernador por la via telegrafica,haciendola extensiva á la caoba,palo santo,lanza,ebano, boj,granadilla,palo rosa,madera aguila y toda clase de madera de ebanisteria,en troncos,cortada y sin debastar, comprendidas en la partida 756 del Arancel de los Estados Unidos; dándose á la vez traslado de esa resolucion á los demas Gobernadores de las provincias para su cumplimiento por todas las aduanas de la Isla.

Lo que de orden de S.E.me complazco en participar á V.S.como respuesta á su citada comunicacion,y á la de fecha 25 del mes proximo pasado,referente al mismo asunto.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

Habana,Julio 4 de 1892.

(signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL. 21 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1014.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's circular dated the 29th ultimo, informing this office of the appointment of Mr. John W. Foster as Secretary of State of the United States.

No. 1614.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 13, 1892.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular dated the 29th ultimo, informing this office of your appointment as Secretary of State of the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

M.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 21 1892
RECEIVED

File
this w/o the missing inst

No 1015

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 13 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Receipt of instruction No
421 -

Exequaturs to principal
Consular officers.

No: 1615.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana. July 13th 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of instruction number 721. dated July 1st, and to thank the Department for the transmission of copy of dispatch and enclosure giving translation of Article VII. of the Spanish consular regulations, which confirms what I said upon the subject in my dispatch number 1566, of May 11th last, wherein I intended to say that exequaturs were issued only to principal consular

officers, that is, to presidential appointments, and not principle, as was erroneously copied from my draft of the dispatch.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Mr Wharton -

Mr.

No. 1016.

added aug. 9. 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 22 1892
RECEIVED

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 16, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State,

Relating to the collection of export and port duties on cedar and mahogany in logs, rough or hewn, at Santa Cruz del Sur.

One enclosure.

1

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
JUL
25
1892

Dr St Clair
affaire Consul
J. consul general

WBW

No. 1016.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 16, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch No. 1013 of the 9th instant, informing the Department that orders had been issued to the collectors to stop the collection of the export and port duties on woods shipped from this Island to the United States, and received there free of import duty under paragraph 756 of the tariff, I regret to have to inform you that this contention

contention still remains
open from the collector of
Santa Cruz del Sur
having construed that
paragraph as applying
only to logs in <u>rough</u>
and not to those <u>hewn</u>.
In consequence, I have
again presented the
subject to the Governor
General, asking for the
fulfillment of the agree-
ment in the case, and
beg to submit herewith
1/ copy of my note addressed
him on the 15th instant.

Mr was in relation
to this subject that I
telegraphed to you on
the 9th instant, as follows:

"Please confirm
"if cedar and maho-
"gany logs hewn
"or roughly squared
"and shaped by the
axe

"are are admitted
"free United States
"under article 756,"
to which I received
your answer on the 12th.
instant, reading thus:

"Cedar and maho-
"gany logs rough
"or hewn free under
"756, if sawed
"dutiable at fifteen
"per cent under 220.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Acting General.

1 Enclosure.
No. 1 — Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
July 15, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1016.

H A V A N A , July 16, 1892.

Copy.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, July 15th, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Notwithstanding the repeated orders of the General Government, suspending the collection of the export and port duty on rough or hewn logs of cedar and mahogany shipped to the United States and admitted free of import duty under paragraph 756 of the tariff ruling there, nevertheless, I am again compelled to present the matter to the consideration and resolution of Y.E., because, according to the telegraphic advise received from the consular agent of the United States at Santa Cruz del Sur, the collector of that port still continues to demand and collect those duties from the shippers of such logs to the United States, basing his action, as appears, on an erroneous interpretation of said paragraph 756 of the tariff of the United States, under which he affirms that only rough logs are admitted free of import duties into the United States; and that, therefore, they, solely, are entitled to the exemption of the payment of export and port duty in this Island, when, in reality, both rough and hewn logs of cedar and mahogany are admitted free of import duties in the United States under the said paragraph 756; and, in consequence, both kinds are to be exempted from export and

port dues on their shipment from Cuba to the United States, in conformity with the assurance given to the United States by Spain in the note of its Minister Plenipotenciary addressed on the 12th of June, 1891, to the secretary of State of the United States, and confirmed by the Minister of the Colonies in his telegraphic instruction of the 16th of September last to the Governor General of this Island, which read, respectively, as follows:

"The Government of Spain gives the assurance "that duringthe existence of the arrangement, no ex- "port or port duty, whether national or provincial, "shall be imposed on the articles or merchandise "which are exported from Cuba and Porto Rico to the "United States, and which the latter nation admits "free of duties".

Telegram, cited above, from the Minister of the Colonies on September 16th, 1891:

"Merchandise admitted free of duties by the "United States must not pay duty established by "article 5th of the law of the Budget".

Therefore, this determination of the collector of the port of Santa Cruz del Sur, is not only in open opposition to the reciprocity agreement, but it is likewise contrary to the orders issued by the Minister of the Colonies and the Governor General of the Island, as communicated to this Consulate General by the General Government in its attentive notes of the 11th ultimo and 6th instant. For according to the first of those notes, besides cedar logs, rough or hewn, being considered as embraced in the exemption of import duties in the United States under article 766 of their tariff; and therefore

released from the payment of export and port dues here; but the duties that had been collected were likewise, in due fulfillment of the agreement, ordered to be returnad to the shippers. Also, according to the second of those notes, the collector was instructed to stop the collectinn, too, on mahogany logs as well as on all the other kinds of woods shipped from this Island to the United States in the log, rough or hewn, and allowed free entrance there under the above cited paragraph 756.

But it is difficult to comprehend the rule or process of interpretation by which the collector of Santa Cruz del Sur has reached the strange conclusion that only rough logs of the woods mentioned under paragraph 756 of the tariff are admitted free of import duties in the United States. For under section second of that tariff, page 40, it is expressly stated that:

"On and after the 6th day of October, eighteen "hundred and ninety, unless otherwise provided for "in this act, the following articles shall be exempt "from duty". Under this section the paragraphs range from 473 to 761, therefore, paragraph 756, the subject of this communication, is therein included. Now, it is admitted by the collector that these shipments conform to the first of these conditions; that is, they are in the log, or its equivalent in Spanish, en tozas o trozos; so is the second condition also admitted, that is, the logs (tozas o trozos) are in the rough, or its equivalent in Spanish, sin desbastar. Therefore, the existence of the third condition is the only remaining one to be proved, that is, that these logs are hewn, or as expressed in

Spanish, desbastados o labrados. But this last condition is already acknowledged to exist by the collector; for it is upon it that he founds his refusal to allow the free exportation of these logs; that is, because they are hewn, or as interpreted in Spanish desbastados o labrados. Reference to any English and Spanish Dictionary will show that the definitions here employed are correct.

In consequence, the action of the collector constitutes a clear and continued violation of the agreement, in this particular, which I have again to ask Y.E., to be pleased to correct by ordering the said collector to cease in the exaction of the dues and to permit the exportation of the said woods, when in logs, rough or hewn, in accordance with the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

In conclusion and for the information of Y.E., I enclose an official copy of the tariff of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Y.E.'s obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1616.

H A V A N A , July 16, 1892.

Translation.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Julio 15 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General
de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Apesar de las órdenes que repetidamente se han espedido por ese Gobierno General, suspendiendo el cobro de derechos de esportacion y de puerto sobre las tozas de madera de cedro y caoba que sin desbastar y desbastadas ó labradas se embarcan en esta Isla para los Estados Unidos y que son admitidas libres de derechos de importacion de acuerdo con la partida 756 del arancel alli vigente; me veo sin embargo en la necesidad de someter nuevamente este asunto á la superior consideracion y resolucion de V.E., pues segun noticias telegráficas recibidas del Sr. Agente Consular de los Estados Unidos en Santa Cruz del Sur, el Sr. Administrador de aquella aduana continúa exijiendo y cobrando dichos derechos á los embarcadores de las citadas tozas para los Estados Unidos, fundándose, segun se desprende, en una interpretacion errónea de la referida partida 756 de los aranceles de los Estados Unidos; pues afirma que solamente á las tozas sin desbastar ó sin labrar se les admite libres de derechos de importacion en los Estados Unidos; y que, por lo tanto, á estas, únicamente debe eximírseles del pago de derechos de esportacion y de puerto en esta Isla, cuando en realidad,

tanto las tozas sin desbastar como las desbastadas ó labradas son igualmente admitidas libres de derechos de importacion en los Estados Unidos bajo la partida 756 ya citada; y por consiguiente ambas clases son de la misma manera acreedoras á la exencion de los derechos de esportacion y de puerto en esta Isla, á su embarque para los Estados Unidos, segun asegura España á los Estados Unidos en la carta oficial dirijida por su Ministro Plenipotenciario, Excmo. Sr. Don Miguel Suarez Guanes, al Honorable Sr. Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, en 12 de Junio de 1891, y ratificada por el telegrama que con fecha 16 de Setiembre del propio año trasmitió á ese Gobierno General el Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, cuya carta y telegrama dicen, respectivamente, como sigue:

"El Gobierno de España dá la seguridad de que "mientras dure el arreglo no se impondrá ningun "derecho de esportacion, con caracter nacional ó provincial, á los articulos ó mercancias que se esporten "desde Cuba y Puerto Rico á los Estados Unidos y "que esta Nacion admite libres de derechos".

Telegrama del Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar de 16 de Setiembre de 1891:

"Mercancias que Estados Unidos admiten libres "de derechos no deben pagar impuesto establecido "artículo 5 ley presupuesto".

Por lo tanto esta determinacion del Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur, no solo es decididamente opuesta al convenio de reciprocidad, sino que tambien es contraria á las órdenes del Excmo. Sor. Ministro de

Ultramar y del Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General de esta Isla, segun ha comunicado á este Consulado General ese Gobierno General en los atentos oficios del 11 del mes proximo pasado y 6 del actual. Pues segun el primero de dichos oficios no solo se considera á las tozas y trozos de cedro, sin desbastar y desbastadas ó labradas, como comprendidas en la exencion de derechos de importacion en los Estados Unidos, á que se refiere la partida 756 del arancel; sino que se manda en debido cumplimiento del convenio, devolver á los esportadores los derechos que se le hubieren cobrado. Ademas, segun el segundo oficio citado se instruyó al Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur que no solo cesara en el cobro de esos derechos sobre las tozas de cedro y caoba sino tambien sobre cualquier otra clase de maderas esportadas de esta Isla para los Estados Unidos en tozas y trozos, sin desbastar y desbastadas ó labradas, que gozasen de libre entrada en aquella Nacion bajo la referida partida 756.

Mas, es dificil comprender el método o procedimiento de interpretacion que ha observado el Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de Santa Cruz para llegar á la estraña conclusion de que solamente las tozas y trozos sin desbastar o sin labrar, comprendidas en la partida 756 de los aranceles, sean admitidas libres de derechos de importacion en los Estados Unidos; puesto que la seccion segunda, pagina 40, de aquellos aranceles espresa que:

"Desde el dia 6 de Octubre de mil ochocientos
"noventa, salvo que se disponga otra cosa en esta
"acta, los siguientes articulos seran exentos de de-
"rechos". Bajo esta seccion estan comprendidas las partidas 473 a 761, por lo tanto, se halla incluida en

dicha seccion la partida 756,objeto de esta comunicacion. Dicho Sr.Administrador admite que los embarques que motivan esta queja,están conformes con la primera de estas condiciones,es decir,están en trozos o tozas,cuyo equivalente en Inglés es"logs"; tambien admite la segunda condicion,es decir que las tozas ó trozos (logs) estan sin desbastar ó su equivalente en Inglés"in rough". Por lo tanto,solo falta probar la existencia de la restante o sea la tercera condicion,cual es la de que estos trozos estan desbastados ó labrados,o como se espresa en Inglés "hewn". Pero ya se ha probado que existe esta condicion, puesto que en ella misma se funda este Sr.Administrador para negarse a permitir su libre esportacion ,esto es porque estan desbastadas o labradas,cuya traduccion al Inglés es"hewn". Refiriendose a cualquier Diccionario Ingles y Espanol se comprobara la exactitud de estas definiciones..

Por consiguiente,la accion del Sr.Administrador de la aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur constituye una evidente y continuada violacion del convenio en este particular, por lo cual tengo el honor de pedir a V E.se sirva ordenar a dicho Sr.Administrador que cese de una vez de exijir los derechos de que se trata y que permita la libre esportacion de dichas maderas,en trozos ó tozas,sin desbastar, ó sin labrar y desbastadas o labradas,segun exije el convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

En conclusion y para el conocimiento de V.E.,acompano copia oficial del referido arancel de los Estados Unidos.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de V.E.

ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Com. Bureau
ack & file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL
27
1892

No. 1617.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 16, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing slip and translation of an account of the interview held yesterday morning by a committee from the Directors of the "Cigar Manufacturer's Union" with the Governor General.

No. 1617.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 16, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to accompany the translation of an account of the interview held yesterday morning by a committee from the Directors of the "cigar manufacturers' Union" of Havana, with the Governor General, to explain to him the damages that will befall the cigar industry of this Island, should the increased taxes about to be imposed on the manufacturers

be

be collected to the extremity of the decree of the Minister of the Colonies imposing them.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure.
Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1617.

H A V A N A , July 16,1892.

Translation by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, July 16,1892.

A VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

As we previously announced, a committee from the Directors of the "Cigar Manufacturers' Union", visited the Governor General yesterday morning, encharged with expressing to him the serious damages that will befall the cigar industry if the collection of the proposed taxes should be strictly enforced as decreed by Mr. Romero Robledo, the Minister of the Colonies.

We are informed that General Arias received the committee with his habitual courtesy, listening attentively to its petitions, which he regretted he could not satisfy in view of the imperious necessity which exists, as he declares, to compensate for the decline in the revenues caused by the commercial agreement with the United States and the law of Commercial Relations with the Peninsula.

"If the new taxes", as he appears to have replied, "injure the cigar industry, I will be the first to solicit their reduction; but for that a natural period of probation is required".

Enclosure no. 1.
With Despatch no. 1617
Havana, July 16, 1892.

From El Diario de la Marina.

HABANA.

SABADO 16 DE JULIO DE 1892.

Visita al General.

En la mañana de ayer visitó, como anunciamos oportunamente, al Sr. Gobernador General, la comisión de la Junta Directiva de la "Unión de los Fabricantes de Tabacos" encargada de exponer á aquel los perjuicios graves que para el porvenir de la industria tabaquera se seguirán de ponerse en vigor en toda su integridad las nuevas tarifas de subsidio industrial decretadas por el Sr. Romero Robledo.

Según nuestras noticias, el Sr. General Rodríguez Arias recibió á la comisión con la cortesía que le es habitual, escuchando con atención sus peticiones, las cuales se dolió no poder satisfacer en atención á la imperiosa necesidad que existe, según manifestó, de reforzar los ingresos, para cubrir las bajas producidas por el convenio comercial con los Estados Unidos y por la Ley de Relaciones mercantiles con la Península.

"Si las nuevas tarifas—parece que añadió la primera Autoridad de esta Isla—dañan, en la forma que los fabricantes creen, á la industria del tabaco, yo seré el primero en solicitar su rebaja; pero para eso se requiere el natural período de prueba."

Bur. Bureau
file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
JUL
27
1892

No. 1618.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 18, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Presenting to the Governor General certified copy of protest of Mr. Leonardo Bunuel, of the firm of Messrs. Cajigal & Co, against the appraisement of the custom house of that port on cane knives of american manufacture received from New York.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1618.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 18, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In accordance with your telegraphic instruction to me of the 28th ultimo reading thus:

"Repertory contemplated in definitive "reciprocity arrangement not yet compiled. "Spanish classification of articles in "new tariff incorrect "and not accepted by "this Government. You "will receive and "present to Spanish authorities

"authorities all
"protests of importers
"improperly assessed
"after July first.
"Instruct consuls
"in cuba and Porto
"Rico." I have
now to inform you that
I have received from Mr.
Leonardo Buñuel, of the
firm of Messrs. Cajigal
& C, of this city, his protest
in the name and re-
presentation of said firm,
against the undue ap-
praisement of import
duties on the cane knives
(machetes) of american
manufacture received from
New York per Steamer
"Niagara" on the 5th instant,
which they consider are
to be admitted free into
this Island under
paragraph 25, Schedule
A,

A., of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. Accordingly, I have presented a certified copy of this protest to the Governor General on the 15th. instant.

And for the information of the Department, I enclose herewith a copy of this protest, with its translation in english, together with the english and Spanish copies of my communication to the Governor General of the 15th. instant. 1/ 2/

At the request of the protesting firm I send you by the same pouch conveying this despatch, two samples, of

of these cane knives, (machetes) - being identical with those received free of import duties under U.S. 89, paragraph 14, Schedule A, of the repertory applying to the reciprocity agreement with the Republic of San Domingo.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 - Copy and translation of protest of Mr. Leonardo Bunuel, of the firm of Messrs Cajigal & Co., July 14, 1892.
No 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, July 15, 1892

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1618.

H A V A N A , July 18, 1892.-

Translation.

No.1.

I, Leonardo Buñuel, managing partner of the mercantile firm of Cagigal & Co, of Havana, appear before Ramon O. Williams, Esq., Consul General of the United States in this city, and in due legal form :

PROTEST against the appraisement of duties made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture received from Messrs Collins & Co, of New York, by the steamer "NIAGARA", arrived on the 5th instant, being the same as designated by the numbers 323, 278, 22, 152, and 37 of the Collins catalogue, samples of 23 and 323 being herewith accompanied, the custom house claiming that they are subject to the payment of duties ; and from which they are free under schedule A, paragraph 25 of the reciprocity agreement ruling since the first instant, for the said paragraph refers to "Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades", thereby embracing the said cane knives, (machetes) which are implements or agricultural utensils, from the use given them in the Island of Cuba, under the names of wood chopping, felling, and branching knives.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties or any fine imposed by the custom house for having entered the said cane knives as exempt of import duties. And to the end that this protest may go on record and produce the necessary effects as contemplated in the tele

graphic instruction sent you by Mr.Wharton, the Asistant Secretary of State of the United States, on the 28th ultimo, I sign it before you in the city of Havana, 14 July, 1892.

(signed) Leonardo Buñuel.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

U.S.Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1618.

HAVANA, July 18, 1892.

Copy.

No.1.

Don Leonardo Buñuel, gerente de la sociedad Cajigal y Ca. de la Habana, á nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad, comparece ante el Sr. Don Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la Aduana de este puerto de los machetes americanos recibidos de los Sres. Collins y Ca. de New York, por vapor "Niagara" entrado el 5 del corriente, iguales á los señalados en el catálogo de Collins con los números 323, 278, 22, 152 y 37 - acompañando á esta protesta muestras del 23 y 323 - toda vez que la Aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos, de que son libres por la tabla A, par. 25 del Tratado de Reciprocidad vigente desde el 1 del actual, puesto que dicho párrafo se refiere á "Utiles, utensilios y herramientas para la agricultura, las artes y oficios mecanicos", que comprende á los citados machetes que son utiles ó utensilios agricolas, por el uso á que se les destina en la Isla de Cuba, correspondiéndoles el nombre de machetes de leñador, de tumbar monte ó de ramajeo.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra los derechos dobles y cualquiera otro gravámen que le imponga la Aduana de la Habana á causa de haber declarado como libres de derechos los citados machetes.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos

necesarios, segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, á Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma Nacion, fechado en 28 de Junio próximo pasado, se firma en la Habana á 14 de Julio de 1892.

(signed) Leonardo Buñuel.

Ante mi,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

U. S. Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1618.

HAVANA, July 18, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

HAVANA, July 15th, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction, cited and translated below, which the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States was pleased to send me on the 28th ultimo, and with view to the consequent effects, I have the honor to present herewith to Y.E., a certified copy of the protest established in this Consulate General by Mr.Leonardo Bunuel, in the name and representation of the mercantile firm of Messrs.Cajigal & Co., of this city, of which he is director, against the appraisement of the custom house of this port on the cane knives of american manufacture received from Messrs.Collins & Co., of New York, by the american steamer "Niagara", arrived on the 5th instant, because said appraisement is contrary to the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Copy of the telegram above cited:

"Consul General Williams,

"Havana.

"Repertory contemplated in definitive recipro-

"city arrangement not yet compiled. Spanish classi-
"fication of articles in new tariff incorrect and
"not accepted by this Government. You will receive
"and present to spanish authorities all protests of
"importers improperly assessed after july first. Instruct
"Consuls in Cuba and Porto Rico".

Wharton".

Translation:

"Consul General Williams,

"Habana.

"El repertorio propuesto en el definitivo con-
"venio de reciprocidad aun no se ha redactado. Es
"incorrecta la clasificacion española de artículos
"en nuevos aranceles, y no esta aceptada por este Go-
"bierno. Recibirá y presentara V.a las autoridades
"española toda protesta de importadores de productos
"americanos que se crean aforados indebidamente des-
"pues del primero de Julio. Instruya consules en
"Cuba y Puerto Rico.

"Wharton."

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1618.

H A V A N A , July 18, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Julio 15 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General
de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica, citada y traducida á continuacion, que se sirvió mandarme el Honorable Ministro de Estado de los Estados Unidos en 28 del mes próximo pasado, y para sus fines consiguientes, tengo el honor de presentar á V.E. copia certificada de la protesta que ha establecido en este Consulado General el Sr. Don Leonardo Bunuel, á nombre y representacion de la sociedad mercantil de esta plaza, los Sres. Cajigal & Ca, de la que es gerente, contra el aforo hecho por la Aduana de esta capital de los machetes de fabricacion americana recibidos de los Sres. Collins y Ca de Nueva York por el vapor americano "Niagara", entrado en este puerto el 5 del corriente, y por ser dicho aforo contrario al convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E. ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Copia del telegrama arriba citado:

"Consul General Williams,

"Havana,

"Repertory contemplated in definitive recipro-

"city arrangement not yet compiled. Spanish clas-
"sification of articles in new tariff not ac-
"cepted by this Government. You will receive and
"present to spanish authorities all protests of im-
improperly
"porters assessed after july first. Instruct consuls
"in Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Wharton".

Traduccion del telegrama anterior:

"Consul General Williams,

Habana.

"El repertorio propuesto en el definitivo con-
"venio de reciprocidad aun no se ha redactado. Es
"incorrecta la clasificacion española de articulos
"en nuevos aranceles, y no está aceptada por este
"Gobierno. Recibirá y presentara V.a las autoridades
"españolas toda protesta de importadores de produc-
"tos americanos que se crean aforados indebidamente
"despues del primero de julio. Instruya consules en
"Cuba y Puerto Rico.

"Wharton".

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

K.

No. 1619. acknd aug. 9.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 19, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Commending to the attention of the Department a letter from Mr. S. G. y Ruiz, an importer of american products.

One enclosure.

No. 1619.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 19, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor
to transmit herewith,
a copy and translation
of a letter dated the 15th
instant, received from
Mr. S. G. y Ruiz, an
importer in this city of
american products, com-
plaining against the
appraisement by the
custom house of this
port of import duties on
packages or coverings
under schedule C and
D. (exempted under
schedules

Schedules A. and B.) of
the reciprocity agreement
at the same rates
imposed upon the
contained merchandise.
I beg to commend this
letter to the attention
of the Department.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your Obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No 1 – Letter of Mr. S. G. y Ruiz,
July 15th. 1892

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1619.

HAVANA, July 19 1892.

Translation.

Havana, July 15th, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

Consul General of the United States,

Present.

Dear Sir:

I beg of you to have the goodness to call the attention of the Government of the United States towards the exclusion in schedules C. and D. of the reciprocity agreement of the packages or coverings in which the articles embraced under these schedules are imported, because if exemption from import duties is not allowed on them, and not being applicable to any other use but that of containing the merchandise, as occurs with crackers in bulk; then, it will be impossible to continue the importation of american crackers from the appraising of the wooden boxes with the same value given to the merchandise.

Anticipating my thanks,

I remain, yours very turly,

(signed) S.G.y Ruiz,

pp. A. Pellon.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1619.

H A V A N A , July 19, 1892.

Copy.

Habana, Julio 15 de 1892.

Sr. D. Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General de los Estados Unidos,

Presente.

Muy respetable Sor. y amigo mio:

He de merecer de su bondad se sirva llamar la atencion del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos hacia la exclusion en las tablas C. y D. del Tratado, de los envases en que se importan las mercancias comprendidas en los mismos, pues de no hacerse esta salvedad en aquellos que no tienen otra aplicacion que la de contener la manufactura, como sucede con las galleticas á granel, no será posible continuar la importacion porque no puede darse al envase igual valor que el que amerita la mercancia.

Con mil gracias anticipadas por la molestia me suscribo a sus ordenes muy ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) S.G. y Ruiz,

pp. A. Pellon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack'd Feb
AUG 16 1892

file

No. 1620.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, July 19, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Payment of part of
claims of Messrs. Lawton
Brothers against the
Colonial Government.

One enclosure.

No. 1020.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 19, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's instructions nos. 719 and 722 of the 21st ultimo and 2d instant relating to the claims of Messrs. Lawton Brothers against the Colonial Government. Having called the attention of those gentlemen to the contents of these instructions, they have informed me in their letter of the 12th instant

1/ instant of having collected from the Junta del Puerto the sum of $2155 ¹⁰₀₀, on account, and from the Treasury Department that of $201 ⁴⁰₀₀ leaving still a balance due them, as they tell me, verbally, of upward of $400, which they expect to collect in the course of time, and of which when effected, they will advise this office.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
~~Contrl General.~~

1 Enclosure:
No 1 – Messrs. Lawton Brothers to Mr. Williams,
July 12, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1020.

H A V A N A , July 19th, 1892.

Copy.

HAVANA, July 12th, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

Consul General of the United States

at the port of HAVANA.

Dear Sir:-

In regard to the matter of port dues about which we have troubled you so much , we would say that since we last saw you we have collected $2,155.10 from the Junta del Puerto "on account", and $201.40 from the Treasury Department, amount exacted from us to pay expenses of embargoing us, and we hope in the course of time to be able to collect the balance due us. When this is accomplished we shall take pleasure in advising you.

Believe us, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Lawton Brosthers.

pp George L. Childs.

Consular Desp
Ack & file.
D L W

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
AUG
9
1892

No. 1021.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 19, 1892.

file

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

See letter R
Aug 9 to Mr.
Ruiz

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Mr. S. G. y Ruiz, against the appraisement of import duties on pears preserved in cans, of american manufacture, by the custom house of this port.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1621.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 19, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to inform you that in compliance with your instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General on the 15th instant, the protest of Mr. P.G. y Ruiz, by his attorney, A. Pellon, against the appraisement of import duties on pears preserved in cans, of american manufacture, by the custom house of this port, in violation

of

of paragraph 35 of Schedule A., of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

In conclusion, I have to refer to my despatches nos. 1454, 1477, 1484, 1510, 1512 and 1517.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Mr. S. G. y Ruiz dated July 14, 1892.
No. 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General dated July 15, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1621.

H A V A N A , July 19, 1892.

Translation.
No.2. HAVANA, July 14th, 1892.

To the Consul General of the United States.

Present.

Sir:

In conformity with the telegraphic instruction sent you on the 28th of June last by your Government, you will please admit my formal protest which I am compelled to present to you and to the custom house of this port against the collection of import duties on one hundred and fifty boxes of pears in tin cans, which I have imported on the 4th of this month by the British steamer "CAMDEN", which duties I consider will be imposed also on another lot since received by me in the american steamer "NIAGARA", against which I also protest in the same manner; because the importation of this fruit was allowed under the transitory schedule up to the 30th of last June, the same exception being also accorded under paragraph 35 of schedule A, which commenced to rule on the first of the present month. The collection of these import duties being without justification, I have in consequence, to appeal through you to the Government of the United State for it to interpose the corresponding reclamation.

Blease accept, Mr. Consul, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Before me, (Signed) S.G.y Ruiz; pp.A.Pellon.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

U.S.Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1621.

H A V A N A , July 19th 1892.

Copy.

No.2.

HABANA, Julio 14 de 1892.

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America

en la Habana:

Como consecuencia de la autorizacion contenida en telegrama de 28 de junio último, de su Gobierno á ese Consulado, sírvase V. tener la bondad de admitir la mas formal protesta que estoy obligado á presentar y que al mismo tiempo presento á la aduana de este puerto contra el cobro de derechos á ciento cincuenta cajas peras en latas, que importó de New York en cuatro del mes actual, el vapor inglés "Camden", cobro que conceptúo se pretenderá tambien á otra partida de que mas tarde fue portador el vapor americano "Niagara" y contra el cual de antemano protesto aqui con igual fuerza y valor porque esa fruta entró libre de todo impuesto arancelario hasta 30 de junio proximo pasado por virtud del articulo nueve de la Tabla Transitoria y esa misma exencion señala el treinta y cinco de la Tabla A., del Tratado, que rige desde el dia primero del corriente mes. Por consiguiente, siendo injusta la pretension de imponer ahora derechos á la mercancia de referencia, ocurro ante V, en solicitud de que por el Gobierno de su Nacion se haga la reclamacion correspondiente.

Con tal motivo sirvase aceptar, Sr. Consul, los respe-

tos y la mas distinguida consideracion del que suscribe.

(Firmado)S.G.y Ruiz,

pp.A.Pellon.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General de los E.U.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 1021.

H A V A N A , July 19, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July 15th,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have the honor to present to Y.E., the certified copy of the protest made before this Consulate General on the 14th instant,by Mr.S.G.y Ruiz,merchant of this city,against the appraisement of import duty on preserved pears in cans,imported from New York on the 4th instant by the British steamer "Camden",because the said appraisement is contrary to the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United states.

I have the honor to remain with great respect , Y.E.'s obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1621.

H A V A N A , July 19, 1892.

Copy.

No.2.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Julio 15 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General

de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Tengo el honor de presentar á V.E. copia certificada de la protesta que en este Consulado General ha establecido el Sr. D.S.G. y Ruiz, comerciante de esta plaza, contra el cobro de derechos á ciento cincuenta cajas peras en latas que importo de New York en cuatro del mes actual por el vapor ingles "Camden" y por ser dicho cobro contrario á lo estipulado en el convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Est ados Unidos.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de V.E. ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 25 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

Mr Roosevelt Rec'd
ack & file
W b W
file

No. 1022.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Messrs. Arduce, Martinez
& C, against the appraise-
ment of import duties
on two hundred barrels
of calcined plaster of
American manufacture.

2 Enclosures.—

No. 1622.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana July 20, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that in compliance with your telegram of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General on the 19th instant, the protest of Messrs. Arauce, Martinez & Co., of Havana, signed before me by their managing partner Don Antonio Martinez y Solano, against the appraisement of import duties

1/

duties on two hundred barrels of calcined plaster of american manufacture, received by them in the British Steamer "Camden," on the 4th. instant, from New York, which plaster, they aver, is entitled to free entry under paragraph 2, Schedule A., of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 — Protest of Messrs. Arabel, Martinez & C, July 18,
No. 2 — Mr. Williams to the Governor General — July 19.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1622.

H A V A N A, July 20, 1892.

Translation.

No.3.

I, Antonio Martinez y Solano, managing partner of the mercantile firm of Araluce, Martinez y Ca, of Havana, do now appear before Ramon O. Williams, Esq., Consul General of the United States in the same city, and in due legal form;

PROTEST against the appraisement of duties made by the custom house of this port on the two hundred barrels of calcined plaster manufactured by the american firm of Messrs. J.B. King & Co., and shipped to us by Mr. W.D. Munson, of New York, in the British steamer "Camden", arrived here on the 4th instant, the custom house claiming that said plaster is subject to the payment of duties, from which they are completely free under paragraph 2, schedule A, for the said paragraph copied literally declares:

"Other stones and earthy matters, including ce-
"ment, employed in building, the arts and industries".

And as plaster is an earth used solely in the construction of buildings, it is plain that it is fully embraced in the second paragraph of letter A. of the reciprocity agreement or treaty with the United States, which declares it entirely free.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties or fine imposed by the custom house for having entered the plaster at the custom house as exempt of import duties. And to the end that this protest may go on

record and produce the necessary effects as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction sent by Mr. Wharton, the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, on the 28th ultimo, I herewith sign in your presence in the city of Havana, this 18th day of July, 1892.

(signed) Antonio Martinez.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1622.

HAVANA, July 20, 1892.

Copy.

No.3.

Don ANTONIO MARTINEZ y SOLANO, gerente de la sociedad que gira en esta plaza bajo la razon de ARALUCE, MARTINEZ y CIA., á nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad, comparece ante el Sor. Don Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de la America del Norte, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la Aduana de este puerto, de los doscientos barriles de yeso calcinado fabricacion americana por los Sres. J.B.King & Ca, y que importamos por el vapor ingles "Camden", en 4 del presente mes, y remitidos por el Sr. D.W.D.Munson, de New York, y que esta aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos, cuando en el tratado de reciprocidad celebrado con esa Nacion y vigente desde el primero del corriente, en el artículo segundo de la letra A., es completamente libre pues dicho párrafo copiado literalmente dice: "Todas las piedras y tierras, incluso el cemento empleadas en la construccion, en las artes y en la industria". Y como quiera que el yeso es una tierra que solo está destinada para la construccion de edificios, claro está que se halla comprendido de lleno en el articulo segundo de la letra A del convenio ó tratado de reciprocidad celebrado con los Estados Unidos de la America del Norte antes citado, en que se declara completamente libre.

Protesta asimismo el infrascrito contra dobles de-

rechos,ó cualquiera otro gravámen que le imponga á este yeso,la Aduana de la Habana á causa de la declaracion presentada por nuestra firma social,como de ser libre dicho yeso.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios,segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr.Wharton ,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de la America del Norte á Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma Nacion,fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado,se firma en la Habana a 18 de Julio de 1892.

(Firmado) Antonio Martinez.

Havana,July 18th,1892.

Sworn to before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Nota:el yeso es de la fabrica de J.B.King & Ca,situado en "Factory at New Brighton,Staten Island Mines, Windsor. Windsor Plaster Mills.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1622.

H A V A N A , July 20, 1892.

Copy, Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, July 19th, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Complying with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you of having received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Araluce, Martinez & Co, of this city, against the appraisement of import duties on two hundred barrels of calcined plaster, of American manufacture, imported by them in the British steamer "Camden", arrived at this port on the 4th instant from New York, the protestants claiming that the said plaster is entitled to free entry under paragraph 2 of schedule A. of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Y.E.' obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1672.

H A V A N A , July 20, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
HABANA, Julio 19 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo., tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los Sres. Araluce Martinez y Ca, de esta plaza, firmada á su nombre y representacion por su socio gerente el Sr. D. Antonio Martinez, contra el aforo de derechos sobre doscientos barriles de yeso calcinado de fabricacion americana, importados por el vapor inglés "Camden", procedente de Nueva York el 4 del presente mes, por ser dicho aforo contrario al articulo 2 de la tabla A. del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Tengo el honor de ser, con el mayor respeto, de

V.E. ato. S.S. SQ.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED.

File

No. 1623.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, July 20, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition
of Cuba.

Transmitting slip and translation, regarding the City Government of Havana.

No. 1623.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a slip, with translation, from the Diario de la Marina, in which information is given that the Government of the Western Region of this Island is about to appoint a committee, composed of property holders and persons of fitness, to inspect the affairs of the City Government of Havana. 1/

I am,
Sir,

Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Slip and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1623.

H A V A N A , July 20th,1892.

Translation by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana,18 July,182

CITY COUNCIL OF HAVANA.

The Regional Government is about to appoint a committee composed of property holders and persons of fitness for the inspection of the doings of the City Council of Havana.

Consideration will be given to and a report will be made on the complaints against that corporation.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1623.

H A V A N A , July 20th, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

--Lunes 18 de julio de 1892.

Ayuntamiento de la Habana.

Por el Gobierno Regional va á ser nombrada una comisión de personas de arraigo y competencia, para que gire una visita de inspección al Ayuntamiento de esta ciudad.

Asimismo se formará un expediente informativo respecto de las quejas que se han producido contra dicha Corporación.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

Consular Bureau
Copy to Treasury
W&W

No. 1624.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana July 20 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing two copies of
the Customs Regulations
of this Island.

One copy to Treasury Aug 10 '92.

No. 1624.

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose two copies of the Customs Regulations ruling in this Island since the first instant.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

V.

Dreary

To Treasury
aug 4

No 1625.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, July 20 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Respd
8/4/92.

Loss of Am: sch. "C. W. Lewis",
of Eastport, Me, on 6 mist
on Alacranes Key -

Crew sent to New York
by S. S. "City of Washington" on
17th instant.

No. 1625.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20 1892

Hon: William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I have to inform the Department of State, of the loss on Alacranes Key, on the 6th instant, of the Amn schooner "C. W. Lewis", of Eastport, Me, of the burden of 306 tons, J. F. Kennealy, Master, which sailed from Santa Cruz del Sur on the 28th of June last, with a cargo of cedar and mohogany logs, bound to New York.

The master and crew of six men, arrived in

this port on the 15th instant, on the Spanish schooner "Britania," and transportation to New York, was furnished to the crew by the S.S. "City of Washington", which sailed on the 17th instant. The Master remained behind in order to ships the effects saved from the wreck, which it is intended to send to the United States.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obt servant
James O. Williams,
Consul General.

file

No. 1626.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Mr Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Advising return of Mr. Adolfo Sanchez Dotz, from absence on leave.

No. 1626.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20. 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to inform the Department that Dr. Adolfo Foucher Dolz, Deputy Consul General of this office, has returned to duty, from his visit to the United States, on leave of absence as advised in my despatch number 1604, dated the 25th ultimo, and has resumed his duties in the office.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Weary

To Treasury Aug 4

No 1627

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. July 20 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

Rec'd Aug 4, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

"Loss of steamship "Professor Morse" on Colorado Reefs on 15' instant.

No. 1627.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 20 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I have to report to the Department of State, that I have been informed by the marine authorities at Manzina, by telegraph, that the American steamship "Professor Morse", W. Gerdiou master, from New Orleans bound to Ceiba, Honduras, with a general cargo, twenty six of crew, and three passengers, had grounded on Colorados Reefs, about 12 miles W.N.W. from Abalo,

at 6. A.M. on the 15 instant.

The crew, passengers and mails were saved, but it is believed that the vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
AUG 9 1892

rec'd aug. 12, 92.

No. 1628.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

✓ To Madrid aug 10

Acknowledging
receipt of Department's
instruction No. 727 of the
13th. instant relating to
the telegrams passed
between it and this
office on the subject of the
export and port dues
charged in this Island
on cedar and mahogany
woods, in the log, rough
or hewn.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG
9
1892

Mr Cridler

Copies of this despatch and of dispatch instruction No 727 should be sent to Mr McGill for his information and such instructions to present his credentials as Minister Resident at Madrid

WRG

Dr St Clair

ack and

inform Mr Williams

June [redacted]

WHW

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

No. 1628.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 20, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction No. 727 of the 13th instant relating to the telegrams passed between it and this office on the subject of the export and port dues charged in this Island on cedar and mahogany woods, in the log, rough or hewn, subjects of my despatches Nos. 1594, 1599, 1615 and 1616, and which logs

should

should be exempt from
the said dues because
admitted free of import
duties in the United States
under paragraph 756
of the United States tariff.

Since my last
despatch no 1616 of the
16th instant, cited above,
I learn informally that
the hitch in this matter
is caused by the defective
translation of the deter-
minative words "rough
or hewn" of the said article
756, made by Mr. Antonio
Cuyas y Armengol, New York,
1891, by which the
meaning of the word
hewn is quite eliminated,
the words "rough or hewn"
being rendered "cortada
ó sin desbastar" ie, (woods =
madera) or cedar and
mahogany

mahogany logs, "cut or
<u>without being hewn</u> = "<u>not hewn</u>."

In consequence,
this question will most
likely be referred by the
Colonial Government
to the Minister of the
Colonies for decision;
I, therefore, beg that the
Department be pleased
to instruct our Legation
at Madrid to present
the matter to the Supreme
Government of Spain.

I am, Sir;
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lamar C. Williams,
Consul General.

Note - I do not send you a copy
of the translation made by Mr. Antonio
Cuyas y Armengol, of New York,
for there are none for sale
here;

here; but they can be
obtained in New York at the
Spanish Consulate General,
or from the translator at the
office of Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co,
at no 69 Wall Street.

Ramon O. Williams,

Consular Rec

acknowledge - file.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 16 1892
No. 1629.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
AUG
1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 21st, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Esenclosing slip and translation from El Boletin Comercial.

No. 1629.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 21, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose slip, with translation, from El Boletin Comercial, giving the information that the Governor General has received telegraphic authorization from the Minister of the Colonies to contract a loan of one million dollars with the Banco Español towards paying the expenses of the Colonial Government for last month. 1/

A

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consular General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Slip and translation as Stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1629.

HAVANA, July 21, 1892.

Translation by Consul General Williams.

From EL BOLETIN COMERCIAL of Havana, July 20, 1892.

Money for the Treasury.

The Governor General has received telegraphic authorization from the Minister of the Colonies, to contract a loan of one million of dollars with the Banco Español towards paying the Government expenses of last month.

The conditions and the garantees of the operation were agreed upon yesterday.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1629.

HAVANA, July 21, 1892.

Boletin Comercial.

20 DE JULIO DE 1892

DINERO para la HACIENDA.

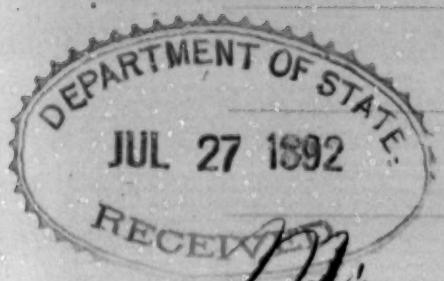
Ha sido autorizado telegraficamente por el Ministro de Ultramar, el Gobernador General, para contratar un anticipo de un millón de pesos con el Banco Español, para satisfacer las atenciones del mes último.

Ayer quedaron pactadas las condiciones y garantías con que se ha de llevar á cabo esta operación.

File

No 1630.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 21, 1892.



Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Advising transmission to
the Secretary of the Treasury
of 40 copies of Spencer S.
Cigar Rice Circular.

No. 1630.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, July 21, 1892.

Honorable William F. Thaiton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In conformity with the Department's instruction number 701, dated April 14th, I have forwarded to day by the packet, a package addressed to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, containing forty (40) copies of the last edition of Spencer's Price Current of the Havana Cigar Factories, just published.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Consul General.

Y.

Consular Rec'd & file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

No. 1631.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 21st, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Transmitting slip and translation of the account of a meeting held in this city on the 19th instant by the Directors of the Board of Sugar Planters.

No. 1631.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 21st, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to accompany for the information of the Department the slip and translation of the account given by <u>El Diario de la Marina</u> of yesterday, of a meeting held in this city on the 19th instant by the Directors of the Board of Sugar Planters to devise the best means of giving expression to their dissent to the recent imposition of heavily increased taxes

1/

on

on the producing classes. With this view it was resolved to call a general meeting of the producing classes, to be held in Havana some time next month.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despathc No. 1031.

H A V A N A ,July 22, 1892.

Translation by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana,July 20,1892.

THE BOARD OF PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

A meeting of the Directors of the Board of Planters and Farmers was held yesterday afternoon,in which the difficult position forced upon the sugar manufacturers and distillers by the new taxes that are to be imposed in the mother country as well as in the colonies,during the present fiscal year,was amply discussed.

The distillers who had enlarged their apparatus in the hopes that a reduction in the import duties on rum and alcohol in the mother country would be made,will have to lessen their product and many establishments will close in face of the heavy duties that spirituos liquors will now pay both by proof and measure.

The planters from being obliged to pay a double land tax,an increased internal tax on the manufacture of sugars and molasses,with increased license tax,will meet with great difficulties in carrying on their business

In addition to the above the inquisitorial form under which the tax on the amount of product is to be collected,has excited a profound feeling of indignation among the planters.

It was quite natural that a disposition to resist, by all legal means,measures so hurtful to the producing classes, should have shown itself in the meeting of yes-

terday; therefore, the Directors not daring to take upon themselves the responsibility of giving expression to the general discontent, decided to call a general meeting for this purpose, to be held next month, of all the planters of the Island.

We advise all our planters to attend the meeting and take part in its proceedings, the matter being so important to their interests. We will give due notice of the day for holding the meeting when fixed by the Directors.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1031,

H A V A N A , July 22, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

20 de julio de 1892.

Círculo de Hacendados y Agricultores.

En la tarde de ayer se reunió la Junta Directiva del Círculo de Hacendados y Agricultores.

Se discutió ampliamente sobre la situación en que se encuentran colocados los fabricantes de azúcares y alcoholes á consecuencia de los nuevos impuestos que han de regir en la metrópoli y en estas provincias, durante el actual año económico de 1891 á 1892.

Los alambiqueros que habían ensanchado sus aparatos esperanzados en que se les harían rebajas en los derechos que los alcoholes y aguardientes pagaban en la Península, tendrán que reducir considerablemente su producción—muchas fábricas tendrán que desaparecer—ante los fuertes derechos que han de pagar en lo sucesivo esos líquidos espirituosos por grado y hectólitro.

Los industriales azucareros obligados á pagar doble contribución territorial, un nuevo impuesto sobre los azúcares y mieles y un novísimo subsidio industrial, encontrarán grandes obstáculos al desarrollo y fomento que con grandes energías venían haciendo en sus ingenios.

Y después de esos graves inconvenientes, ha causado verdadera indignación en la clase productora de nuestra principal riqueza, la forma inquisitorial en que ha de llevarse á cabo la cobranza del impuesto indurtrial.

Es natural que en la sesión de ayer hayan predominado tendencias á resistir por todos los medios legales á un estado de cosas perjudicial en sumo grado á las clases productoras; más la Junta Directiva no atreviéndose por si misma á tomar una decisión, acordó citar á una junta general de hacendados que se celebrará en el próximo mes de agosto.

Aconsejamos á nuestros hacendados que acudan en el mayor número posible á esa sesión en que han de tomarse acuerdos importantísimos para sus intereses. Volveremos á ocuparnos de esta cuestión é indicaremos, cuando la Directiva lo señale, el día en que ha de verificarse dicha asamblea.

Mr Scanlan

Sh

aw aug 9.

No 1632

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 22 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

asking for 20 copies of Consular Reports, no 117.

(Sent five copies all that could be spared)

No. 1632.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, July 22 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to ask the Department to forward to this office, (20) twenty copies, - if that number can be spared, - of "Consular Reports", no 117. for june, 1890.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Mr.

file

Consular Rec
Ack & file
W H W

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

No. 1633.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 22, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr. Juan M. Uresandi
against the appraisement
of import duties on cane
knives of american
manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1633.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 22d, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest signed before me by Don Juan M. Uresandi, against the appraisement of import duties by the custom house of this port on a lot of cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture, received by the said Uresandi by the american steamer

steamer "Niagara", from
New York on the 5th instant,
these cane knives being
exempted, as averred
by the protestant, under
paragraph 25, schedule
A., of the reciprocity agree-
ment between Spain and
the United States. I
1/2 enclose a copy of the
protest and of my com-
munication presenting
it to the Governor General,

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General,

2 Enclosures:
No 1 - Protest of Mr. Juan
M. Uresandi - July 14,
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General - July 22,

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1683.

H A V A N A , July 22, 1892.

Translation.

No.4.

I, Juan M. Uresandi, in my own name appear before Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United states in this city, and in due legal form;

PROTEST against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives, (machetes) of american manufacture, received from Messrs. Collins &Co, by the steamer "Niagara" arrived from New york on the 5th instant, the said knives corresponding to the No.278 of the Collins catalogue, and being free of import duties in this Island because exempted by paragraph 25 schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement, as "Implements, utensils and "tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades", and, as such are here called: wood chopping, felling and branching knives.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties imposed as a fine by the custom house for having entered the said knives as exempt from import duties. And to the end that this protest may go on record and produce the necessary effect as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction sent you by Mr. Wharton, the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States on the 28th ultimo, I sign it before you in the city of Havana, the 14th of July, 1892.

(signed) Juan M. Uresandi.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1655.

H A V A N A ,July 22, 1892.

Copy.

Don JUAN M.URESANDI,representante de su propia firma, comparece ante el Sr.Don Ramon O.Williams,Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America,y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la Aduana de este puerto como sujetos al pago de derechos - de los machetes recibidos de los sres.Collins y Ca,de New York, por vapor "Niagara",entrado el dia cinco del corriente, los cuales machetes son iguales á los señalados con los números 278 en el catálogo de Collins y libres de derechos por la tabla A.,partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente,en cuya tabla se hallan comprendidos,toda vez que son útiles ó utensilios de agricultura,por lo que se les dá el nombre de machetes de leñador,de tumbar monte y de remajear,por ser esas sus aplicaciones.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra la imposicion de derechos dobles y cualquier otro perjuicio que se le irrogue por haber declarado esos machetes como libres de derechos.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios, de acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr.Wharton,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos,á Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma Nacion en esta Isla,fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado,se firma esta protesta en la Habana á 19 de julio de 1892.

(Firmado) Juan M.Uresandi.

Before me,
(Signed) Ramon O.Williams, - Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1633.

H A V A N A , July 22,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

HAVANA,July 22,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Juan M.Uresandi; merchant of this city,against the appraisement of the cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture received by Messrs.Collins & Co,of New York,by the steamer "Niagara", arrived at this port on the 5th instant,because said appraisement is contrary to paragraph 25,schedule A. of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I have the honor to remain,with great respect,Y.E.'s obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1633.

H A V A N A , July 22,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

HABANA, Julio 22 de 1892.

Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General

de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo., tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Don Juan M.Uresandi; comerciante de esta plaza, contra el aforo de los machetes de fabricacion americana recibido de los Sres.Collins y Ca, de Nueva York por el vapor americano "Niagara" entrado en este puerto el dia 5 del corriente, y por ser dicho aforo contrario á la partida 25 de la tabla A.del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Consular Bur
ack & file
W.H.W.

file

No. 1634.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 27 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG
9
1892

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 25, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr. Carlos G. Trujillo against
the appraisement of import
duties on 23 bundles
and 469 lengths of
wrought iron tubes of
american manufacture,
at Cienfuegos.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1634.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 25, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you of having received from Mr. Ehninger, our Consul at Cienfuegos, and presented to the Governor General, on the 22d. instant, the protest made before him on the 14th. instant by Don Carlos J. Trujillo, a hardware importer of Cienfuegos, against the appraisement of import duties on twenty three bundles and four hundred and ~~sixty~~ nine lengths of wrought

wrought iron tubes, of
american manufacture,
received from New York
on the 9th instant by the
Norwegian steamer 'Ceres';
and which merchandise
is averred to be entitled
to free entry into this
Island under paragraph
13, Schedule A, of the
reciprocity agreement,
but instead has been appraised
under paragraph 51,
Schedule C of the said
agreement at fifty per
cent duties of the present
tariff. Copy of the protest
and copy of my communication
1/2 to the Governor General are
herewith accompanied.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosures.

2 Enclosures:

No. 1 - Protest of Mr. Trujillo at Cienfuegos - July 14, 1892.

" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General.

July 22, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1634.
H A V A N A , July 25. 1892.

Copia. No. 5.

En este dia catorce de Julio de milochocientos noventa y dos, personalmente, ante el infrascrito Consul de los Estados Unidos de America en Cienfuegos, aparece Don Carlos J. Trujillo, comerciante importador de ferreteria en esta plaza, á quien conozco y declara: que habiendo importado en el vapor Noruego "Ceres", llegado el dia nueve del corriente mes á este puerto, procedente del de Nueva York, veinte y tres atados y cuatro cientos sesenta y nueve largas ó tubos de cañeria de hierro forjado, con treinta y nueve mil cuatrocientos veinte y nueve kilogramos, fabricados en los Estados Unidos, cuya mercancia, por lo estipulado en la disposicion novena del convenio celebrado entre España y los Estados Unidos, tabla A, articulo 13, está decretada de libre entrada desde el dia primero de julio del presente año, y al ir á hacer el despacho de dicha mercancia, los empleados de la aduana de este puerto, le han hecho el aforo por la tabla C. articulo 51 del mismo convenio, ó sea con la rebaja de un cincuenta por ciento del derecho marcado en la segunda columna de los aranceles vigentes; con lo cual el declarante no esta conforme, y protesta contra el aforo hecho, no solo por no guardar analogia el citado articulo 51 de la tabla C. con la mercancia importada, cuanto por considerarlo no ajustado á lo estipulado en el convenio ya mencionado.

En virtud de lo cual el declarante ha firmado su nombre y yo el consul he afijado mi nombre y puesto el sello del Consulado en el dia de la fecha.

(Firmado) Carlos J. Trujillo. (Firmado) Henry A. Ehninger, consul.

Enclosure No. 1.

With despatch No. 168 X

HAVANA, July 28, 1892.

Translation. No. 5.

On this fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, before the undersigned Consul of the United States of America at Cienfuegos, appear personally, Don Carlos J. Trujillo, importer of hardware in this city, personally known to me and declares: that having imported in the Norwegian steamer "Ceres", which arrived on the ninth day of this month at this port, proceeding from the port of New York, twenty three bundles and four hundred and sixty nine lenghts of wrought iron tubes, weighing thirty nine thousand, two hundred and twenty nine kilogrammes, manufactured in the United States, which merchandise, according to the stipulations of the ninth disposition of the treaty entered into between Spain and the United States, schedule A, article 13, is declared to be free of duty after the first day of july of the present year, on proceeding to pay duties on said merchandise the employees at the customs Department ofthis port, have classified said merchandise according to schedule C, article 51, of said Treaty, that is, with a reduction of fifty per centum from the duties marked in the second column of theruling Tariff with which decision the declarer is not satisfied, and protests against the classification so made, not only because the said 51st article of the schedule C. has no application to the merchandise in question, but also because the declarer does not consider said classification to be adjusted to the stipulation of the before mentioned Treaty.

In testimony whereof the declarer has hereunto signed his name, and I the said Consul have affixed my name and the seal of the Consulate on the day and year aforesaid.

(signed) Carlos J.Trujillo. (signed)Henry A.Ehninger,

U.S.Consul.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 1684.

HAVANA, July 23,1892.

Translation.

U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, July 22,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of state of the united states dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E., the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr. Carlos E. Trujillo, of Cienfuegos; against the appraisement made by the custom house of that port, of twenty three bundles and four hundred and sixty nine lengths of wrought iron iron tubes of american manufacture received from New York by the Norwegian steamer "Ceres", and which he affirms should have been admitted free of duties according to paragraph 13 of schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States instead of paragraph 51, schedule C, as has been done.

I remain, very respectfully your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1634

HAVANA, July 25 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
HABANA, Julio 22 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del ppdo. mes, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta que el Sr. Don Carlos J. Trujillo, de Cienfuegos, ha presentado contra el aforo hecho por la Aduana de dicho puerto de veinte y tres atados y cuatro cientos sesenta y nueve largas ó tubos de caneria de hierro forjado de fabricacion americana recibidos en aquella plaza, por el vapor Noruego "Ceres", y que afirma ha debido permitírseles entrada libre de derechos segun el párrafo 13 de la tabla A del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos en lugar del parrafo 51, tabla C, como lo ha hecho.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Desp.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1892
RECEIVED

Rec

No. 1635.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 23, 1892.

Mr Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions from numbers 717 to 727, inclusive.

No. 1635.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 23. 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 717 to 727, inclusive, of which numbers 717, 719, 721, 722 and 727, have already been reported upon Separately.

I am, Sir,
Very respectively,
Your obedient Servant,
Lazum O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG
1892

Consular Bur.
Inform Post-
Office Dept

No. 1636.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana July 28 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

J.P. McGee
Aug 12.

Received
8/12/92

Transmitting copy of letter from Mr. Jack, of Brazoria, with reference to certain lottery tickets, referred to in dispatch no. 1580, 1537. and Instruction no 707.

Two Enclosures

No: 1636.

U. S Consulate General.
Havana, July 23 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch number 1580, of 25th May last, relative to certain lottery tickets returned to this office in instruction number 707, which had been received here in March last, and transmitted to the Department in my dispatch number 1537 of April 12th, I now beg to enclose a copy of a letter on the same subject received from Mr. S. M. Jack, who signs himself as a Justice

of the Peace in Brazoria County.
Texas.

I also send the original envelope,
addressed "to the Consul of
"the United States of America
"Havana, Cuba", the postmark
showing that it had been
mailed at Velasco, Texas, June
30' 1892. and that it had passed
through the U. S. Mail.

As for this office to have
any correspondence on this
subject. with Mr. Jack, would
be a manifest violation of the
Postal laws of Sept: 19 1890,
referred to by the Postmaster
General, in the inclosure with
instruction 707, I beg to trans-
mit the said copy and original
envelope for the consideration
of the Department.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully
Your obt servant,
James O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1636,

With Dispatch No. 1-

H A V A N A , July 28. 1892.

Copy.

To Hon: American Consul

at Havana, Cuba.

Dear Sir:

On the 14th day of March, 1892, one Panagista Theodisio sent to your Secretary by the Pacific Express Company three lottery tickets. He holds the Express receipt and up to this time has not heard anything from him. He claims that the ticket drew prizes in the drawing of DEcember 24th, 1888, and that the money has been sent by the H. Lottery company to the agent at Galveston, Texas, and he is unable to find out what Bank it was sent to. If you will be so kind as to have the tickets returned and find out from the Lottery company what Bank the money was sent to at Galveston you will confer a favor that will be appreciated; aldo have the company to send a list of the drawing of Decr 24, 1888. The man thinks the agent at Galveston is trying to swindle him out of the money.

Yours truly,

(Signed) S.M.Jack,

Justice of the Peace,

Brazoria County.

Address. S.M.Jack.

Velasco. Brazoria County.

Texas.





Enclosure No 2
With Dispatch 1635
Havana July 2/3/92

To the Consul of the United States
of America
Havana
Cuba

Mud c

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED.

Galveston, Sept 3/92

To the Hon. The Secretary of State
Washington D. C

Dear Sir:

Within the past three months I have written several letters to the U. S. Consul at Habana in regard to a matter of great interest to me, and have received no answers.

I would therefore beg to ask you to inquire into this matter as I would like to get some answer from the Consul, at Havana Cuba.

I am an American citizen of great extraction.

Very Respectfully Your ob't Servant
Pangeotis Theodosius

c/o Spanish Consul
Galveston, Texas.

Enclosures : with No 1636.

No: 1 - Mr. Jack, to Mr. Williams

" 2 - Orginal envelope.

Consular Bureau
Ack & file.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

No. 1037.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 23, 1892

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Mr. R. B. Peguido against the appraisement of import duties on cane knives of american manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1657.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 25, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir.

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest signed before me by Don R. B. Pegudo, against the appraisement of import duties by the custom house of this port on a lot of cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture, received by the said Pegudo by the american steamer "Niagara," from New York on the

5th

5th instant, these cane knives being exempted, as averred by the protestant, under paragraph 25, Schedule A. of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. I enclose a copy of the
1/2 protest and of my communication presenting it to the Governor General.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
~~Consul~~ Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Mr. Pequeño, July 22,
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, July 23,

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 163.

H A V A N A , July 23,1892.

Translation.

No.6.

I R.B.PEGUDO, merchant, appear before Ramon O.Williams, Consul General of the United States of America, and in due legal form:

PROTEST against the appraisement made by the custom house ofthis port on a lot of cane knives (machetes) received by the steamer "Niagara", on the 5th instant, from Messrs.Collins & Co, of New york, for whom I entered them at the custom house, for remission afterwards to Messrs.Perez, Olascoaga & Co, of Cienfuegos, the said cane knives being the same as those marked 323 and 23, with and without groove, 152 and 278 with groove, of the Collins catalogue and entitled to free entry under paragraph 25 of schedule A, because they are: "Implements, utensils and "Tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades".

The undersugned also protests against the double duties imposed as fine, as well as against any other damage that may be inflicted for having entered these cane knives free of duties.

And to the end that this protest may go on record and furnish the necessary effects, as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction sent you by Mr.Wharton, the Assistant Secretary of state of the United states on the 28th ultimo, I sign it before you in the city of Havana, the 22nd of July, 1892.

Duplicate. (signed) R.B.Pegudo.

Before me,
(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No./ with Despatch No. 1637.

Cppia.

Don R.B.PEGUDO, comisionista, comparece ante Don Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la Aduana de este puerto como sujetos al pago de derechos - de los machetes recibidos de los Sres. Collins y Ca de Nueva York, cuya entrada hice para los referidos Sres, debiendo ser remitidos despues á los Sres. Perez, Olascoaga y Ca, de Cienfuegos, por vapor "Niagara" entrado el cinco del corriente, los cuales machetes son iguales á los señalados en el catálogo de los Sres. Collins y Ca con los numeros 323, 23 con canal y sin ella, 152 con canal y 278, y son libres de derechos por la tabla A, partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente, en cuya tabla estan comprendidos toda vez que son útiles ó utensilios de agricultura, por lo que se les dá el nombre de machetes de leñador, de tumbar monte y de ramajear, por ser esas sus aplicaciones.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra la imposicion de derechos dobles y cualquiera otro perjuicio que se le irrogue por haber declarado esos machetes como libres de derechos.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios, de acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos á Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion en esta Isla, fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado, se firma esta protesta en la Habana a 22 de julio de 1892.

Duplicado. (Firmado) R.B.Pegudo.

Ante mí, (Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1637.

H A V A N A , July 23,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July 23,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the united states dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.R.B.Pegudo,against the appraisement of the cane knives received from Messrs. Collins & Co,of New York,by the american steamer "Niagara" arrived on the 5th instant,the said cane knives to be forwarded to Messrs.Perez,Olascoaga & Co,of Cienfuegos, because said appraisement is contrary to paragraph 25, schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1637.

H A V A N A , July 23,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, julio 23 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General

de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del ppdo. mes, tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Don R.B. Pegudo, contra el aforo de los machetes recibidos de los Sres. Collins y Ca, de New York, por el vapor americano "Niagara", entrado el cinco del actual, cuyos machetes deben ser remitidos a los Sres. Perez, Olascoaga y Ca, de Cienfuegos, y por ser dicho aforo contrario á la partida 25 de la tabla A del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Secretary of State.
JUL 27 1892

Mr Newton.
Index &
file.
Note copy
Sent to Curtis
(who requested the
information). See
his letter.
D Ent

155 Chg 9R

Cf & Ba Oct 4th '92
1 Dam

Havana,
July 26. 1892.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
18	Mytlx	Nf	136	Havana

Received at Washington DC 730 P July 26 1892

To Hon John W Foster Secy of State
Washington D. C.

During first half year ninety one Havana received one hundred forty thousand fifty six bags flour from Spain & other ports of Island about an equal amount or approximately two hundred eighty thousand hundred twelve bags during same period Havana received thirteen thousand nine hundred seventy six bags

Received at 7 July 26 1892

American flour and other ports approximately an equal amount making about twenty eight thousand bags but for first half this year Spain has sent less than one thousand bags to whole Island and United States have sent to to Havana alone one hundred sixty eight thousand four hundred eighty seven bags and about an equal amount to other parts of Island making approximately three hundred thirty seven thousand bags for first half ninety two. Williams Consul General

hgl R

Oct 4th 92
1 Dam

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 29 1892
RECEIVED

From Havana

July 27, 1892.

Received 12.15 P. M.

Hon.

William F. Wharton.

Asst. Secty of State.

Washn D. C

Jerome Jenesal telegraphs Minister Colonies today for explanation of Mistaken translation article Seven fifty Six Concerning wood in the log rough or hewn Subject my dispatch Sixteen twenty Eight

Williams.

Consul Jenesal.

No: 1638.

T. Treasury Aug 6

U.S. Consulate General

Havana, July 27 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Received Aug 6, 1892.

Arrival in this port of Am. schr. "C. W. Lewis", recently grounded on Alacranes Key.

No. 1638.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 27 1898.

Hon: William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch number 1625, of date 20th instant, reporting the loss of the American schooner "C. W. Lewis", of Eastport, Me, I have now to inform the Department that this vessel, together with five lighters containing part of her cargo, was towed into this port on the 25th instant, by the tug "Susie", which had been sent to her assistance.

I learn from the agent of

the underwriters, that it is intended to ligature the ships and repair her sufficiently to allow her to proceed to New York.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
R. C. Tilling,
Consul General.

No. 1659

To Treas
Aug 6

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 27, 1892.

Received
AUG 2 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Am: steam "Prof. Morse", grounded on Colorados, afloat, and was to be towed to New Orleans, by ling sent to her assistance

No: 1639.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 27-1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch number 1627. of the 20' instant. reporting the loss on Colorados Keys of the American steamship "Prof. Morse", I have now to inform the Department that recent telegrams from her master state that the vessel floated off on the 20' instant, and on the 21st was inside of the port of Arroyos. The tug sent to her assistance from New Orleans

arrived on the 23d, and the master's last report was that he would leave the following morning for New Orleans in tow.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Colonel General.

Send if we can

No. 1640.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 27 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Requisition for 100 copies Commercial Agreement between United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico.

No: 1640.

U. S Consulate General.
Habana, July 27 1890.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State.
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have to ask the Department to forward to this office, one hundred copies of the Commercial Agreement between the United States and Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, to supply the requests of importers of american products.

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant.
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General

Consular Rec
Ack & file
WHW

File

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 8 1892

No. 1641.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1892
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 27, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's telegram of the 15th instant and confirming answer of the 20th instant.

No. 1041.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 27, 1892.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of the 15th instant saying:

"Williams,
"Consul General,
"Havana.

"Telegraph comparative statement
"of imports of flour into
"Cuba from Spain
"and the United States
"for first half calendar
"year 1892 and same
"for 1891; to which

&

I replied yesterday as follows:

"Hon. John W. Foster,
"Secretary of State,
"Washington, D.C.
"During first half
"year ninety one,
"Havana received one
"hundred forty thou-
"sand fifty six bags
"flour from Spain,
"and other ports of
"Island about an
"equal amount, or
"approximately two
"hundred eighty
"thousand hundred
"twelve bags. During
"same period Havana
"received thirteen
"thousand nine
"hundred seventy
"six bags American
"flour and other
"ports approximately
an

"an equal amount,
"making about twenty
"eight thousand
"bags.

"But for first
"half this year, Spain
"has sent less than
"one thousand bags
"to whole Ireland.
"United States have
"sent to Havana
"alone one hundred
"sixty eight thousand
"four hundred eighty
"seven bags and
"about an equal
"amount to other
"ports of Island,
"making approximate-
"ly three hundred
"thirty seven thou-
"sand bags for first
"half ninety two;"

which I now accompany with the following explanatory details

details.

The imports of flour in bags at Havana during the months of the given half years of 1891 and 1892, from Spain and the United States had been as follows:

1891.

From Spain:		From the U. S.:	
January	38.499	January	2.720
February	17.127	February	1.435
March	29.748	March	2.596
April	18.089	April	2.825
May	19.820	May	1.325
June	16.773	June	3.075
Total bags	140.056	Total bags	13.976

1892.

From Spain:	From the U.S.:	
450 bags - None received since my telegram to the Department of the 18th April giving	January	62.532
	February	20.288
	March	19.700
	April	22.666
	Over	125.186

over

bags (450) received during first quarter of year 1892.

Over	125.186
May	22.124
June	21.177
Total bags	168.487

The principal importers estimate that about one half of the whole of the imports of flour into the Island is received at Havana, and the other half, jointly by the other ports.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Consular Bur
Ack & file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE. AUG 9 1892

No. 1642.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 2 1892 RECEIVED

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 28, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Messrs. Morris & Cayman, Brother & Co, against the appraisement of import duties on wooden boxes of american manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1642.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 28, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest signed before me, in the name and representation of Messrs. Morris Heyman, Brother & Co, by their managing partner Mr. Morris Heyman, against the appraisement made by the custom-house of this port on 56 kilos

of

of boxes of common wood,
used as packing for certain
bottles of prepared paint,
of american manufacture,
received from New York by
the American Steamer
"Yucatan" on the 14th. instant;
these boxes being exempted
from import duties, as
averred by the protestant,
under paragraph 23, Schedule
K, of the reciprocity agree-
ment between Spain and
the United States. I enclose
1/2 a copy of the protest and
of my communication
presenting it to the
Governor General; also
a sample of said boxes.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O Williams
Consul General

2 Enclosures: Copies of protest
and communications as stated. Sample.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1642.

H A V A N A , July 27th 1892.

Translation.

No.7.

Mr.Morris Heyman,Principal of the firm of Morris Heyman Bro.& Co,Lim.,of Havana,in the name and representation of said firm,appears before Mr.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General of the united states of America,and in the best of forms procedent:

PROTESTS against the classification made by the custom house of this port,of 56 kilos of boxes of common wood,used as packing for certain bottles of prepared paint,of american manufacture,received from Messrs. Gerstendorfer & Co,manufacturers of New york per steamer Yucatan,entered in this port the 14th day of July 1892, accompanying a sample with this protest.

Because the custom house considers this article subject to the payment of duties,of which they are free by table A,article 23 of the reciprocity treaty of commerce,in force since the first instant as this paragraph refers to ordinary woods manufactured in all kinds of articles etc., in which the said boxes are comprised,being made of common wood turned and varnished.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties,and any other charges which the custom house of Havana may impose for having declared free of duties the above mentioned boxes.

And so it be known,and that this protest cover the necessary effects,as disposed in the telegram of Mr. Wharton,Sub-Secretary of State of the United states of

America to Mr.Williams,Consul General of the same nation, dated the 28th of June ultimo,we sign in Havana on the 26th day of July of the year 1892.

(signed) Morris Heyman.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure #1
With despatch #1642
Havana, July 28, 1892.

Copia. No.7.

Don Morris Heyman, gerente de la sociedad de Morris Heyman, hermano y Ca, S. en C., de la Habana, a nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad, comparece ante el Sr. D. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de este puerto, de 56 kilos de cajitas de madera ordinaria que sirven de envase para unos pomos de pintura preparada, de manufactura americana, recibidos de los Sres. Gerstendorfer & Co fabricantes de Nueva York, por vapor YUCATAN entrado en este puerto el 14 de julio de 1892, acompanando a esta protesta una muestra.

Toda vez que la aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos, de que son libres por la tabla A, partida 23 del tratado de comercio de reciprocidad, vigente desde el primero del actual, puesto que dicho parrafo se refiere a maderas ordinarias labradas en toda clase de articulos, etc., que comprende a las cajitas por ser hechos de madera ordinaria, torneados y barnizados.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra los derechos dobles y cualquier otro gravamen que le imponga la aduana de la Habana a causa de haber declarado libres de derechos las citadas cajitas.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios, segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul general de la misma nacion, fechado en 28 de junio ppdo., se firma en la Habana a 26 de julio

de 1892.

(Firmado) Morris Heyman.

Date ut supra,

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1642.

HAVANA, July 28th 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

HAVANA, July 27, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E. the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Messrs. Morris Heyman, Bro. & Co of this city, signed in their name and representation by Mr. Morris Heyman, managing partner of said firm, against the appraisement made by the custom-house of this port, of 56 boxes of common wood, used as packing for certain bottles of prepared paint, of american manufacture, received from New York by steamer "Yucatan", which arrived on the 14th instant; because said appraisement is contrary to paragraph 23, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1642.

H A V A N A , July 28th. 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Julio 27 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los Sres. Morris Heyman, hermano y Ca, de esta plaza, firmada á su nombre y representacion por Don Morris Heyman, gerente de dicha sociedad, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de 56 kilos de cajitas de madera ordinaria, que sirven de envase para pomos de pintura preparada, de manufactura americana, recibidos de Nueva York por vapor "Yucatan" entrado en 14 de julio; por ser dicho aforo contrario á la tabla A, partida 23 del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato. S.S.Q.B. S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 2 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 9 1892

Consular Bureau
Ack & file
106 W

No. 1643.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 28, 1892.

file.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Messrs, Morris Heyman,
Bro. & Co, against the ap-
praisement of import
duties on certain goods,
of american manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1043.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 28, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Morris Heyman, Brother & C, signed by their managing partner Mr. Morris Heyman, against the appraisement of import duties, by the custom house of this port, on certain goods, copy of which protest is herewith enclosed

1/ enclosed, together with
2/ copy of my communi-
cation to the Governor
General of the 27th instant.
I forward by the pouch
going to-day samples
of the goods.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Messrs.
Morris Heyman Bro. & Co
July 27, 1892.
2 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
July 27, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1643.

H A V A N A , July 28,1892.

Translation. No.8.

Mr.MORRIS HEYMAN,principal of the firm of Morris Heyman,Bro.& Co,Limited of Havana,in the name and in representation of said firm,appears before Mr.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General of the United States of America,and in the best of forms procedent:

PROTESTS against the classification made by the custom house of this port,of the following articles to wit:

45 kilos of small iron money boxes,of american manufacture,made by Messrs.Alfred C.Rex & Co,of New York, imported per steamer Yucatan,entered in this port on the 14th of this month accompanying a sample with this protest.

Because the custom house of this port considers them subject to the payment of duties without any reduction, having a reduction of 50 per cent by table C,article 51, of the treaty of commerce of reciprocity in force since the first instant. As this article refers to iron and steel in fine manufactures,which includes these boxes, being made of iron.

642 kilos of small wooden carts,of american manufacture received from Messrs.Wilson Brothers & Co,of New York,by the same steamer,accompanying a sample with this protest.

Because the custom house considers them subject to the payment of duties of which they are free,according to table A,article 23 of the above mentioned treaty. As this article refers to common woods manufactured in all

kinds of articles etc, which includes these carts, they being made out of common wood painted.

575 kilos velocipedes for boys, made of iron and steel, received per same steamer from the firm mentioned in the previous paragraph, as the custom house of this port declares them without any reduction, and having a reduction in duties of fifty per cent, being comprised in table C, article 51, already mentioned, they being a manufacture of iron and steel.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties and any other charges which the custom house of Havana may impose, for having declared free of duties and with reduction the articles above mentioned.

And so it be known and that this protest cover the necessary effects, as disposed in the telegram of Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretary of State of the United States of America to Mr. Williams, Consul General of the same nation, dated the 28th of June ultimo, we sign in Havana on the 26th day of July of the year 1892.

(signed) Morris Heyman.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure nº 1 with Despatch nº 1648.

copia. No.8.

Don Morris Heyman, gerente de la sociedad de Morris Heyman, hermano y Ca, S. en C. de la Habana, a nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad comparece ante el Sr. D. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la Aduana de este puerto de los siguientes articulos, a saber: de 45 kilos en cajitas de hierro para dinero, de manufactura americana, fabricadas por los Sres. Alfred C. Rex & Co, de Nueva York, recibidos por vapor Yucatan entrado en este puerto el 14 de julio ultimo, acompanando a esta protesta una muestra. Toda vez que la aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos sin rebaja ninguna, de que tienen el cincuenta por ciento de rebaja por la tabla C. partida 51 del tratado de comercio de reciprocidad, vigente desde el primero del actual, puesto que dicho parrafo se refiere a "hierro forjado en manufacturas finas etc que comprende a las cajitas por ser hechas de hierro".

De 642 kilos en carritos de madera ordinaria, de manufactura americana, recibidos de los Sres Wilson Brothers & Co, de Nueva York, por el mismo vapor acompañando a esta protesta una muestra, toda vez que la aduana de esto puerto los considera sujetos al pago de derechos, de que son libres por la tabla A, partida 23 del citado tratado, puesto que dicho parrafo se refiere a "maderas ordinarias labradas en toda clase de articulos etc, que comprende a los carritos, por ser hechos de madera ordinaria, pintada".

De 575 kilos velocipedos para niños, hechos de hierro y acero recibidos por el mismo vapor de los Sres.

citados en el parrafo anterior,puesto que la aduana de este puerto los afora sin rebaja ninguna,teniendo el cincuenta por ciento de rebaja,por estar comprendido en la tabla C.partida 51,ya citada,por ser una manufactura de hierro y acero.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra los derechos dobles y cualquier otro gravamen que le imponga la aduana de la Habana,a causa de haber declarado libres de derechos y con rebajas los articulos citados.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios,segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton,S ub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, a Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma nacion,fechado en 28 de Junio ppdo,se firma en la Habana a 26 de Julio de 1892.

(Firmado) Morris Heyman.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1643.

H A V A N A , July 28,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July27,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United states dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E. certified copy of th protest of Messrs.Heyman Brother & Co,signed in their name and representation by Mr.Morris Heyman,managing partner of said firm,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the following articles of american manufacture,received by steamer Yucatan on the 14th instant: 45 kilos of small iron money boxes appraised contrary to paragraph 51,schedule C,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States; 622 kilos of small wooden carts,which appraisement is not in conformity with schedule A,paragraph 23 of said treaty and 575 velocipedes also appraised contrary to said paragraph 51,schedule C,of the treaty.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 1643.

H A V A N A , Jul 28th,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

HABANA,Julio 27 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo,tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.la copia certificada de la protesta de los Sres.Heyman,hermano y Ca,de esta plaza,firmada á su nombre y representacion por Don Morris Heyman,gerente de dicha sociedad contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los siguientes artículos de manufactura americana,recibidos por vapor Yucatan entrado el 14 del actual: 45 kilos en cajitas de hierro para dinero aforadas contrario al parrafo 51 de la tabla C, del tratado de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos; 642 kilos en carritos de madera,cuyo aforo no está conforme con la tabla A,partida 23 del citado tratado y 575 velocipedos tambien aforados contrario á la referida partida 51 de la tabla C.del tratado.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1892
RECEIVED
3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
AUG 16 1892

Grimke

file

No. 1644.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 29, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr. Francisco Plá,
against the appraisement
of import duties on certain
goods of american manu-
facture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1644.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 29, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Mr. Francisco Plá, managing partner of the "Successors of the late Mrs. Christina Baró", against the appraisement of import duties, by the custom house of Matanzas, on an iron roller with its shaft, manufactured by Messrs. Robert Dealey & C, of New York,

and

and intended to be set to a sugar cane crushing mill, being, therefore, parts or "loose pieces" of an "industrial machine," such as used in the sugar industry of this Island, and as specified under paragraph 216 of schedule A., of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I enclose herewith

1/ copy of said protest, to-
2/ gether with copy of my communication to the Governor General of the 27th. instant.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.

No 1- Protest of Mr. Plá, dated July 27, 1897.
, 2- Mr. Williams to the Governor General, Same date.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1644.

H A V A N A , July 29, 1892.

Translation. No.9.

I, Don FRANCISCO PLA, managing partner of the "Successors of the late Mrs. Christina Baro", and in representation of the same, now appear before Ramon O. Williams, Esq, Consul General of the United States of North America, and in the most solemn and legal form do hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of Matanzas on an iron roller with its shaft belonging to a sugar cane crushing mill, received from Messrs. Robert Deeley & Co, of New York, and consigned to Messrs. Bea Bellido & Co, of Matanzas, by the steamer "Royal Prince", arrived there during the present month, being exempt from said duties under parragraph 26, table A, of the reciprocity agreement ruling since the first instant, said parragraph embracing: "Machines and "apparatus agricultural, motors, industrial and acientific, of all classes and materials, and loose pieces for the same, including wagons, carts and hand carts for ordinary "roads and agriculture", the said roller and shaft being, motors should be included therein, as loose pieces of an "industrial machine" such as are used in the sugar industry of this Island. Motive. Punctuation is also wrong.

And to the end that this protest may go on file and produce the necessary effects in accordance with the telegraphic instruction sent by the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States on the 28th of last month to the said Consul General of the United States at Havana, I herewith sign this protest in the presence of the latter

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1644.

H A V A N A , July 29, 1892.

Translation. No.9.

I,Don FRANCISCO PLA,managing partner of the "Successors of the late Mrs.Christina Baro",and in representation of the same,now appear before Ramon O.Williams, Esq,Consul General of the United States of North America, and in the most solemn and legal form do hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of Matanzas on an iron roller with its shaft belonging to a sugar cane crushing mill, received from Messrs.Robert Deeley & Co,of New York,and consigned to Messrs.Bea Bellido & Co,of Matanzas,by the steamer "Royal Prince",arrived there during the present month,being exempt from said duties under parragraph 26, table A,of the reciprocity agreement ruling since the first instant,said parragraph embracing: "Machines and "apparatus agricultural,motors,industrial and scientific, of all classes and materials,and loose pieces for the "same,including wagons,carts and hand carts for ordinary "roads and agriculture",the said roller and shaft being, therefore,therein included as loose pieces of an"industrial ma-"chine"such as are used in the sugar industry of this Island.

And to the end that this protest may go on file and produce the necessary effects in accordance with the telegraphic instruction sent by the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States on the 28th of last month to the said Consul General of the United States at Havana,I herewith sign this protest in the presence of the latter

this 27th day of July,1892.

(Signed) Francisco Pla.

Date ut supra,

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no.1 with despatch no. 1644.

Copia. No.9.

Don FRANCISCO PLA, gerente de la comunidad "Sucesores de Cristina Baro", y en representacion de la misma, comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de Amorica, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de Matanzas de una maza con su guijo, pieza correspondiente á una maquina de moler caña, la cual maza recibimos de los Sres.Deely y Ca de New York, consignada á los Sres.Bea Bellido y Ca por el vapor "Royal Prince" entrado en el presente mes, toda vez que la aduana la considera sujeta al pago de derechos de que está libre por la tabla A, partida 26 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente desde el primero del actual, puesto que dicho párrafo se refiere á "Máquinas y aparatos para la agricultura, motores industriales y cientificos de todas clases y materiales y piezas sueltas para los mismos, inclusos vagones, carros y carretones de manos para caminos ordinarios y la agricultura", que comprende á la citada maza con su guijo, que es una pieza suelta de una maquina motora industrial de las que se usan en la industria azucarera de esta Isla. Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios, segun el telegrama de Mr.Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion, fechado en 28 de junio ppdo., se firma en la Habana á 27 de Julio de 1892

P.Sucesores de Cristina Baro,
(Firmado) Francisco Pla.

Fecha ut supra.- Ante mi,
(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1644.

H A V A N A , July 29th, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, july 27, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E., certified copy of the protest of Mr. Francisco Pla, managing partner of the "Successors of the late Mrs. Christina Baro", against the appraisement made by the custom house of the port of Matanzas on an iron roller with its shaft belonging to a sugar cane crushing mill, that is, to an industrial machine, received at that port by steamer "Royal Prince"; because said appraisement is contrary to schedule A, parragrph 26 of the reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servan

(signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1044.

HAVANA, July 29th, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Julio 27 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General

de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo, tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta del Sr. D. Francisco Pla, gerente de la comunidad "Sucesores de Cristina Baró", contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de Matanzas de una maza con su guijo, piezas correspondientes á una máquina para moler caña, ó sease de una máquina industrial, recibida en aquel puerto por el vapor "Royal Prince"; y por ser dicho aforo contrario á la tabla A, partida 26 del tratado de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato S.S.Q.B.S.M

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Consular Bur
Ack. fld
10 F W

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1892
RECEIVED.

SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG
1892

No. 1645

U. S. Consulate General.
Hawaii, July 29, 1892.

rec'd Aug. 17

Mr Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Submitting copy of a letter from Messrs Crabbs Bros. & Co, Soap manufacturers of this city.

Not enclosed.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

AUG 16 1892

Acknowledge
Dept. & Speak
within a very
brief period
that the de-
finitive report
will be pub-
lished & that

the various
questions which
have arisen
under the
Comt arrange
ments will
be satisfactorily
settled —

W. M.

No. 1646.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 29, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Believing it will interest the Department, I beg to submit herewith for its consideration the copy of a letter received yesterday at this office from Messrs Consellas Brothers & Co., the largest soap manufacturers of this city, calling attention to certain arbitrary interpretations applied by the custom authorities of this port, under the Spanish Repertory and Tariff, to Red Oil, Stearine, Rosin, Soap Stock and Tallow, by which the said articles

of american production are deprived of the benefit of free importation into this Island, as secured to them under the present Reciprocity Agreement between Spain and the United States.

In connection with this subject I have to refer to my despatches numbers 158, 179, 182, 185, 196, 207, 270, 314 and 322, of the year 1885 and numbers 356 and 365 of 1886 on the subject of American Yellow Straw Wrapping paper, which was under the diplomatic management of the Honorable Secretary of State, then our Minister at Madrid.

That contention arose from the attempt, as I then stated, to displace american wrapping paper from the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico in favor of a paper mill at Zaragoza, Spain, by raising the import

duties in these Islands on the american article to a prohibitory point.

From what I learn, informally, a similar animus is at the bottom of the impediments offered now to the free admission of the american products above mentioned. The intention being to preserve the Havana soap market for a certain rich soap manufacturer of Barcelona, Spain, against the Havana soap manufacturers. And this can only be done by enhancing the cost of production to the latter, through the imposition of high import duties on their raw materials bought in the United States; hence, these arbitrary interpretations.

I have also been told, of course, informally, that the imposition of the import duties on american preserved

fruits, subject of my despatch number 1621, of the 19th instant, has likewise for its object the removal of competition from the similar articles canned in Spain, and in the Canary Islands, and imported here free of duty.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosures

1. Messrs Cruellas Brothers & Co to Mr. Williams.

July 28, 1892.

2. Pamphlet
Contestacion de los fabricantes de jabon de la Habana á la interior de "La Vanguardia" de Barcelona, con los fabricantes Sres. Rica Hermanos de la misma ciudad.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1645

H A V A N A , July 29. 1892.

Copy.

Havana, July 28th, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq:

Consul General of the United States of America.

Havana.

Sir:

We beg leave to present some considerations in regard with the Reciprocity Treaty.

We have been made to pay duties, double duties and other charges on R E D O I L , imported from New York, for the manufacture of soap; we consider RED OIL included within No. 17, Schedule A; as it is an animal grease, not manufactured.

We consider S T E A R I N E an animal grease, not manufactured, included in said Schedule A, No. 17.- Both Red Oil, (in Spanish, oleina,) and Stearine, (in Spanish, estearina,) are prime materials for the manufacture of soap and candles. If soap and candles and stearine manufactured in the shape of a commodity, are allowed a benefit of 25 %, --see articles 66 and 68, Schedule D, -- it is simply reasonable to suppose that the materials for the manufacture of those, and any other commodities, are to enter free, under Article 17, Schedule A.

If Red Oil and Stearine are not the animal greases

alluded to in this article, we respectfully beg to be notified of the names of the animal greases therein and thereby meant; so that we may avail ourselves of them,- if convenient to our industry,- and of the benefit of their free admission.

We have great trouble in this Custom House on account of the erroneous translation given by the Spanish officials to the word ROSIN, article 6, Schedule A.

We beg that there be included in the "Repertorio" -- which is actually being made by the American and Spanish Governments,-- just after the word "Resina",--taken in its general and universal sense,--the following paragraph :- "Resina, o pez rubia, para la fabricacion de jabon

We write to our correspondents in New Orleans ordering them to ship us, say, 100 barrels of rosin for our soap factory; and when the rosin arrives and is landed in Havana, the Spanish officials call it "pez rubia" and not "resina", and compel us to pay duties, double duties and other charges.-- We have already made this item the subject of a separate communication to you.-

---

We consider COMMON SOAP-STOCK, or COTTON SEED OIL FOOTS, I.E., the residue of Cotton Seed Oil, free, under Article 16, Schedule A. Our Custom House admits free of duty, Cotton seed oil, either refined or crude ; but refuses to admit free the drains, or residue of the oil after it has been refined.

Refined oil is worth, say,	3 3/4 cents a lb
Crude, " " "	3 cents a pound

Common Soap Stock is worth, say, 1 1/4 cent a lb. This cheapness of the residue of oil makes it preferable sometimes, even in the United States, rather than oil itself, for making soap; and it seems preposterous to exclude it from the benefit of Article 16; we beg it be distinctly included in the "Repertorio", under the denomin ation of "Soap stock", o sea, Residuos de aceite de semillas de algodon".-

---

T A L L O W is free under Article 17, Schedule A. The Custom House offers a persistent resistance to admit it free, alleging that it comes from the U.S. "mixed up".-

The West is the best market for Tallow; although sometimes it is convenient to get it in New York. What need have the dealers in the West, or in Texas, to adulterate tallow ?-Adulterate it with what ? the adulterating substance would be dearer than the pure article itself.

We beg that an addition be made to the "Repertorio", saying, "Sebo para la fabricacion de Jabon".--- i.e. Tallow, for making soap.

Before the Reciprocity Treaty, no Tallow, no Cotton Seed Oil, no REd Oil, no Stearina, were exported from the United States for Cuba. As you have good statitics in the U.S. your government can easily ascertain that after the Treaty, since September Ist, 1891, there has been a pretty large exportation of some of those materials, in spite of the difficulties offered by the Cuban Custom houses. Red oil and stearine were not operated with, becausethose difficulties have appeared too strong; but if

they are,(as they must be,)included in the "Repertorio", no reasonable doubt can be entertained about the great importance that will assume the exportation of said materials from the United States to Cuba, as they are the chief ingredients used in the manufacture of Soap and Candles,--two very important industries which are at present monopolized by the manufacturers in Spain.

We enclose two copies of the pamphlet that we published last year on the status of our industry, which may help you to an accurate comprehension of the scope that the trade in Soap materials might adquire, between the United States and Cuba, if diligently and persistently encouraged by your Government.

We are, Sir, most respectfully yours,

(Signed) Crusellas Bros.& Co.

Ack & file

No. 1646.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 3 1892
RECEIVED.

File

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 29, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Messrs. Crusellas, Bro. & C, against the appraisement of import duties on american robes.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1646.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, July 29, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Crusellas, Bro. & C., signed by their managing partner Mr. Ramon Crusellas, against the appraisement of import duties on one hundred barrels of american rosin, contrary to parragraph 6, Schedule A, of the reciprocity

reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain. I enclose
1/ copy of said protest, to-
2/ getter with copy of my communication to the Governor General of the 27th instant. I also forward by the pouch sample of said rosin.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1- Protest of Messrs. Cruellas Bro. & Co dated July 27, 1892.
" 2- Mr. Williams to the Governor General - same date.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1646

H A V A N A , July 29,1892.

Translation. No.10.

I,RAMON CRUSELLAS,managing partner ofthe firm of Crusellas,Bro.& Co,of Havana,and in its name and representation,now appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq.,Consul General of the United States of North America,and in the most solemn and legal form de hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on one hundred barrels of american rosin received from Messrs.G.Corral & Co,of New Orleans,by the american steamship "Whitney"on the 9th of the present month,accompanying a sample with this protest,because the custom house considering the said rosin subject to import duty,but from which is free under parragraph 6,schedule A,of the Reciprocity Agreement.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties,the port dues and against any other charge that may be imposed by the custom-house of Havana for having entered the said rosin as free ofduty.

And to the endthat it may go on record and produce the necessary effects in accordance with the telegraphic instruction of the Assistant Secretary of State of the United states on the 28th of last month to the said Consul General,I herewith sign before the latter in Havana,this 27th day of July,1892.

(Signed) Ramon Crusellas.

Date ut supra.

Before me,- (Signed) Ramon O.Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure #1 / with Despatch No. 1646.

Copia/ No.10.

Don RAMON CRUSELLAS, gerente de la sociedad de Crusellas hermano y Ca, de la Habana, á nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad, comparece ante el Sr. D. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los 100 barriles de resina americana recibida de los Sres. G. Corral y Ca de New Orleans por el vapor americano "Whitney" entrado el 9 del corriente, acompañando á esta protesta muestra; toda vez que la aduana la considera sujeta al pago de derechos, de que es libre por la tabla A, partida 6 del tratado de reciprocidad.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra los derechos dobles los de descarga y de puerto y de cualquier otro gravamen que le imponga la aduana de la Habana á causa de haber declarado como libre de derechos la citada resina.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios, segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America a Mr. Williams, Consul general de la misma nacion.

Habana, 27 de Julio de 1892.r

(Firmado) Ramon Crusellas.

Fecha ut supra.- Ante mi,
(Firmado). Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1646.

H A V A N A , July 29, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July 27,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Messrs.Crusellas,Bro,& Co, of this city,signed in their name and representation by Mr.Ramon Crusellas,managing partner of said firm, against the appraisement made by the custom-house of this port of one hundred barrels american rosin received from New Orleans by steamer "Whitney"arrived on the 9th instant; because said appraisement being contrary to schedule A,parragraph 6,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1646.

H A V A N A , July 29. 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

HABANA, Julio 27 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los sres.Crusellas, hermano & Ca, de esta plaza, firmada á su nombre y representacion por Don Ramon Crusellas, gerente de dicha sociedad, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de cien barriles resina americana recibida de New Orleans por vapor "Whitney" entrado el 9 del corriente; por ser dicho aforo contrario á la tabla A, partida 6, del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.con el mayor respeto, ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1647.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, July 30 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Transmitting accounts &c
for June quarter 1892.

8 enclosures.

No: 1647

U. S. Consulate General
Havana. July 30 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I herewith transmit as per list of enclosures, the accounts and returns of this office, for the quarter ending June 30 1892.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your obedient servant.
Fanning T. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosures:
No 1. arrivals and departures of American vessels;

No 2. summary of business;
" 3- record of notarial fees;
" 4; miscellaneous expenses;
" 5; clerk hire;
" 6; salary consular clerk;
" 7- expenses for Bureau of American Republics; and
" 8- expense of forwarding William Lovett to U.S. for trial.

agt
T. M.

Mr Wharton
On Quintana
file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1648.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack - Hte
AUG 16 1892

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr J. Quintana, against
the appraisement of import
duties on certain goods
of american manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1648.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th ultimo, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Mr. J. Quintana, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom-house of this port on a lot of barbed wire with hooks and staples received from New York by steamer "Danish Prince" on the 13th

13th instant; said
appraisement being
contrary to paragraphs 13
and 14, scheduled, of the reciprocity
agreement between the
United States and Spain.
I enclose copy of said
1/ protest, together with
copy of my communication
2/ to the Governor General
of the 29th instant. I
also forward by the
pouch going to-day
sample of said goods.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 — Protest of Mr. Quintana,
July 25, 1892.
" 2 — Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
July 29, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1648.

H A V A N A ,July 30th,1892.

Translation. No.11.

I,J.QUINTANA,limited,hardware importer and jobber, established at No.21 San Ignacio street,do now appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq,Consul General of the United States in this city,and in solemn and legal form hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom-house of this port on a lot of barbed wire with hooks and staples received from Messrs.L.A. Sussdorf & Co,of New York,by steamer "Danish Prince", arrived at this port on the 13th instant,because the said merchandise is comprised in paragraphs 13 and 14 of schedule A.of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain which say:

Article 13:-"Iron,wrought,and steel,in wire,nails, "screws,nuts,and pipes".

Article 14:- "Iron,wrought,and steel,in ordinary "manufactures and wires unmanufactured". And are therefore free of import duties.

The undersigned declares on making this protest,that although he was convinced the spanish repertory was mistaken in applying paragraph 53 of the tariff to these goods,he entered them,however,under it to avoid double duties and fines,with reservation of the right to protest in due form as he now does,accompanying herewith the samples of the said merchandise.

And to the end that it may go on record and produce the necessary effects in accordance with the telegraphic instruction of the Assistant Secretary of State of the

United States on the 28th of last month to the said Consul General, I herewith sign before the latter in Havana, this 23rd day of July, 1892.

(Signed) J. Quintana.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no 1 with Despatch no 1648.

Copia.

No.11.

J.Quintana,S.en C.,almacenista importador,establecido en la calle de San Ignacio No.21,ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams,Consul general de los estados Unidos de America en esta plaza,en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto fijando derechos al alambre (barbwire) y alcayatas (hook staples) recibido de los Sres.L.A.Sussdorf & Co, de New york,por el vapor"Danish Prince"entrado en este puerto el dia 13 de julio,porque dichos géneros estan comprendidos en las partidas 13 y 14 de la tabla A del tratado de reciprocidad vigente que á la letra dicen:

PARTIDA 13: Hierro forjado y acero en alambres,clavos, tornillos,tuercas y tubos (Schedule A)(Iron wrought and steel,in wire,nails,screws nuts and pipes).

PARTIDA 14: Hierro forjado y acero en manufacturas ordinarias y tejido de alambre sin obrar (Schedule A.- Iron wrought and steel,in ordinary manufactures and wire cloth unmanufactured) siendo por tanto libres de derechos.

Al hacer la protesta consigna el que suscribe,que aunque estaba convencido que el repertorio español estaba equivocado al fijar para estos artículos la partida 53 del Arancel,los declaro por ella,para evitar multas ó dobles derechos,reservándose como lo hace ahora levantar formal protesta.

Para mejor inteligencia acompaña el que suscribe, muestras de los referidos géneros.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios de

acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr.Wharton,Sub-Secretariod de Estado de los Estados Unidos,a Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma nacion en esta Isla,fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado levanta esta protesta en la Habana a 23 de Julio de 1892.

(Firmado) J.Quintana.

Fecha ut supra,

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1648.

H A V A N A ,July 30th,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July29,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.J.Quintana,against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom-house of this port on barbed wire with hooks and staples received from New York,by steamer "Danish Prince"on the 13th instant,because said appraisement is contrary to paragraphs 13 and 14,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United states.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant;

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1648.

H A V A N A , July 30th, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Julio 29 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegráfica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes ppdo, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Don J. Quintana, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto fijando derechos al alambre y alcayatas recibidos de Nueva York, por vapor "Danish Prince" el 13 del corriente, por ser dicho aforo contrario á las partidas 13 y 14 de la tabla A, del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Consular Bureau

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 13 1892

Copy to file
C.B.W.

No 1649.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Transmitting a slip, taken from the Boletin Comercial of the 29th, instant, showing decline in the Island's revenues from imports during the past month of May.

One enclosure.

No. 1649.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30. 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

With special reference to my despatch 1579 of May 25th, last, I now have the honor to enclose a printed slip, taken from yesterday's Boletin Comercial of this city, showing a falling off in the Island's revenues from customs during the same month of May of $611.042.71 in comparison with the corresponding period of the year 1891.

This decline in the revenues is due to the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States

and to the coastwise trade from Spain to Cuba.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[redacted]

Consul General.

Enclosure.

1. Slip as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1649.

H A V A N A , July 30th, 1892.

BOLETIN COMERCIAL.

29 DE JULIO DE 1892

ADUANAS de CUBA.

La recaudación habida en todas las Administraciones y dependencias de Aduanas, durante el mes de Mayo de este año, fué como sigue:

Aduanas.	Total. Pesos.	Cts.
Habana	$ 562737	47
Matánzas	55026	01
Cuba	26202	87
Cárdenas	23891	28
Cienfuegos	71303	11
Trinidad	98	36
Sagua	5255	09
Nuevitas	18386	40
Manzanillo	2509	31
Caibarién	4219	79
Gibara	2172	15
Baracoa	317	36
Zaza	.....	...
Guantánamo	5475	39
Santa Cruz	1489	09
Total	$ 779083	68
En 1891	1390156	45
Diferencia { De más 1892	.....	...
Diferencia { De ménos 1892	611072	78

Dejados de percibir en las Aduanas de la Isla por el tratado con los Estados Unidos y el cabotaje con la Península, $854,452.

Consular Rec

ack & file

fill

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
AUG 8 1892

No. 1650.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Subject.

The farming out of
the custom houses of
the Island of Cuba.

No. 1650.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the slip, with translation, of a telegram dated yesterday and published in La Union Constitucional of to-day, stating that the information is telegraphed from Madrid to New York to the effect that the Council of Ministers had approved the project for the leasing of the custom houses of the Island of Cuba, after January

1/

January, 1895.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1650.

H A V A N A , July 30th, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From LA UNION CONSTITUCIONAL of Havana, July 30, 1892.

TELEGRAM. New York, July 29, 1892.

The information is telegraphed from Madrid to New York, that the Council of Ministers approved the project yesterday for the leasing of the custom-houses of the Island of Cuba, after the first of January, 1893.

After publication of the call, bids will be received till the month of next November, to be accompanied by a bond of $3.750.000 on each bid of $15.000.000, the price fixed for the lease.

The organization of special companies for this object is prohibited, and only mercantile companies and banks already organized will be allowed to compete.

It is also required that the bidding shall be limited to spanish companies and banks.

Extensive authority is to be granted to the leasing company in the interior management of the custom-houses, and over the officials who will be under its inmediate orders, but its rights and responsibilities will be limited in the matter of foreign relations; the Government reserving its control over these, as also that of intervening in all questions that may arise out of them.

---------- O ----------

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1650.

H A V A N A , July 30,1892.

LA UNION CONSTITUCIONAL.

HABANA.—JULIO 30 *DE* 1892.

MAS SOBRE EL ARRIENDO DE LAS ADUANAS.

Nueva York, julio 29.

Comunican de Madrid á la prensa de Nueva York que en el Consejo de Ministros celebrado ayer, se aprobó el proyecto de arriendo de las aduanas de la isla de Cuba, el cual deberá llevarse á efecto después de enero de 1893.

Publicadas las convocatorias se recibirán proposiciones hasta el mes de noviembre próximo, exigiéndoss una fianza de tres millones setecientos cincuenta mil pesos en oro por cada proposición de quince millones de pesos, que es el tipó para el arriendo.

Se prohibe que compitan en la subasta compañías formadas con ese objeto especial y sólo se permite que lo hagan á las compañías mercantiles ya establecidas ó á las casas de Banca.

También se requiere que las compañías ó bancos que hagan proposiciones sean españoles.

Se conceden grandes facultades á la casa arrendataria en el interior de las Aduanas y régimen de los empleados que estarán bajo sus inmediata órdenes; pero se limitan sus derechos y responsabilidades en cuanto á las relaciones extranjeras, reservándose el Gobierno la dirección de éstas y el intervenir en toda clase de reclamaciones que pudieran ocasionarse por tal motivo.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED.

See instr 729
Aug 9. to Havana

No. 1651.

File

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Submitting copy of a letter from Mr. Francisco Pla Silva of this city.

One inclosure

fvo

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Rec'd July
AUG 16 1892

No. 1651.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30. 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit to the attention of the Department a copy of a letter received yesterday from Mr. Francisco Plá y Silva, the managing partner of the extensive sugar planting firm of "The Successors of Cristina Baró", of this city, a postist of which firm accompanied my despatch number 1644, of the same date.

Mr. Plá desires to know if he can continue to send

orders to the United States for sugar plantation machinery, to be admitted free of duty, in accordance with article 26 schedule A of the Reciprocity Agreement between Spain and the United States. I have informed him that I supposed his question will be answered by the Repertory about to be issued under the joint supervision of the Department of State and Spanish Legation at Washington.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1. Mr. Francisco Plá Silva to Mr. Williams
July 29, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1651.

H A V A N A , July 30,1892.

Translation.

Havana,July 29,1892.

Ramon O.Williams,Esq.,

Consul General of the United states of America,

Present.

Dear Sir:

Aside from the protest which I have had already the honor to submit to your consideration,it is to my interest to obtain whatever further information in the subject you may be able to give me.

I have many other oders for New York foundries, which orders I have delayed in sending,wishing to avoid paying the duties which,notwithstanding the reciprocity treaty,are imposed upon us at the custom-house here.

So I beg of you to inform me of any favorable change which may be made in order that I may be able to carry on this business.

With many thanks for your kindness,I am yours truly,

(signed) Francisco Pla Silva.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1892
RECEIVED.

No. 1052.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy and translation of order from the Regional Governor to the Collector of this Port, stopping the collection of export and port dues on crude log wood for dyeing purpose shipped from Havana to the United States.

2 Enclosures

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
ack + file
AUG 13 1892

No. 1052.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, July 30, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I accompany here-
with copy and translation
of an order addressed on
the 26th. instant by the
Regional Governor to the
Collector of this Port, stop-
ping the collection of export
and port dues on crude
log wood for dyeing
purpose shipped from
Havana to the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.

No 1 – Mr. Williams to Regional Governor – July 26, 1892.

" 2 – Regional Governor to Collector of Customs – Same date.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1652.

H A V A N A , July 30,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,July 26th,1892.

To His Excellency the Regional Governor,

etc. etc.

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Y.E.that according to article 560 of the present tariff of the united States, "woods used expressly for dyeing,in a crude state,are "comprised in the list of imports admitted free into the "United States".

This has also been confirmed by a telegram of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States,in consequence of advice asked on the subject,to which he replied: "crude logwood expressly for dyeing free of duty "under paragraph 560 tariff act",which I have the honor to communicate to Y.E.for the proper effects.

God guard Y.E.many years,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1652.

H A V A N A , July 30,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Julio 26 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador Regional.

etc. etc.

Excmo.Sor:

Tengo el honor de manifestar a V.S.que segun dispone el articulo 560,del arancel vigente de los Estados Unidos,estan comprendidas en la lista de efectos libres de derechos en su entrada en los Estados Unidos: "las maderas usadas especialmente para tenir en estado "crudo". (woods used expressly for dyeing, in a crude "state).

Esto tambien se ha confirmado por un telegrama del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos,a consecuencia de una consulta hecha por este Consulado General sobre el mismo punto,que dice que: "palo de tinte "o de campeche en estado crudo,usado espresamente para "tenir,libre de derechos segun parrafo 560 del arancel". (crude logwood expressly for dyeing free of duty under "paragraph five sixty tariff act").

Lo que tengo el honor de manifestar a V.E.para los fines consiguientes.

Dios guarde a V.E.muchos anos.

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1652.

H A V A N A , July 30th, 1892.

Translation.

In consequence of a remonstrance presented to-day to this Government by the Consul General of the United States, and in view of the reasons alleged by him, I have to inform you, that woods used specially for dyeing, among which logwood is comprised, should not pay export nor port dues on being shipped to the United States in due observance of the Reciprocity Agreement.

God guard you many years,

Havana, 26 July, 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Cassa.

(Regional Governor)

To the Collector of Customs of this port.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1652.

H A V A N A , July 30,1892.

Copy.

Con motivo de una reclamacion hecha en el dia de hoy a este Gobierno por el Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos,en vista de las razones por el mismo alegadas,hago presente a V.S.que hallandose libres de derechos de importacion en dichos Estados las maderas usadas especialmente para tenir,en cuyo caso se encuentra el palo campeche,las mismas no pueden adeudar los de esportacion y de carga al salir de la Isla con ese destino en observancia de lo estipulado en el convenio de reciprocidad.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos anos.

Habana,Julio 26 de 1892.

(Firmado) Francisco Cassa.

Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de este puerto.

Consular Rec
Ack & file c
WBW
file

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE * AUG 10 1892

No. 1653.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUG 8 1892 RECEIVED.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 1, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Transmitting slip and translation of a paragraph published by La Lucha, reporting the rumor that the cigar manufacturers of Havana, in view of the excessive increase of taxation, propose to return their licenses to the Government and close their factories.

No. 1653.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 1st, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I enclose, herewith, the translation and slip of a paragraph published by La Lucha 1/ of to-day, reporting the rumor that the cigar manufacturers of this city, in view of the excessive increase of taxation, propose to return their licenses to the Government and close their factories.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1653.

H A V A N A , August 1,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From LA LUCHA of Havana, August 1,1892.

THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

It is said that the cigar manufacturers of this city, in view of the excessive rates of internal tax and other charges imposed on them by the new industrial tariff, are determined to return their licenses and close their factories.

The consequences of such a determination would be very serious.

LA LUCHA

Director: ANTONIO SAN MIGUEL

Habana 1 de Agosto de 1892

La industria tabaquera.

Se dice que los fabricantes de tabacos de esta capital, en vista de la exajeración de cuotas y recargos que se les ha impuesto en las nuevas tarifas industriales, se hallan determinados á hacer entrega de sus matrículas y cerrar sus fábricas.

Las consecuencias de esta determinación serían muy graves.

Ack & file

888

file

No 1654

U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 2nd 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 8 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr Williams

to the

Department of State.

Settlement of the Estate of

Arthur Ducatel.

Three enclosures.

No 1654.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug 2nd 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

With reference to my dispatch, no 1589, of June 3rd, in which I informed the Department of the death on the 7th May last, at San Diego de los Baños, of Mr. Arthur Ducatel, a citizen of the United States, and also stated the particulars regarding his estate, I have now to inform the Department that I have finally settled the said estate, and herewith transmit an itemized statement of the receipts and /

expenditures on account of
same, together with the receipt
2/ for the balance due said estate
in money and effects, delivered
over to Mr. Chas: R. Wickes, of
this city, the duly appointed
attorney of the heirs of the said
Ducatel, as shown by a power
of attorney executed in New
Orleans on June 11th, before the
Notary Public, Mr Chas J. Theard,
and which I transmit herewith
3/ to the Department. This docu-
ment also bears Mr. Wickes receipt
for the balance of said estate.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

3. inclosures

1- copy of account of Ducatel Estate
with U.S. Consulate General;

2- receipt for balance

3- power of attorney.

Enclosure No.1. :
With Dispatch No. 1654 :
H A V A N A , Aug 28, 1892.:

E S T A T E of M R . ARTHUR DUCATEL, a citizen of the United States ,

who died on the 7th May last, at the Banos de San Diego, in account with the U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL, at H A V A N A , C U B A

1892.			
May 16.	RECEIVED by order of the Judge of First Instance of the Eastern District, according to judicial inventory made together with Municipal Judge of Cathedral District, the clothing, furniture and effects belonging to the late Mr.ARTHUR DUCATEL, and found in his room No 36, Teniente Rey St ; as per copy;----		
July 2.	By an appraisement made this day by Messrs Castillon, Briol & Soler, and Mr.Alfonso Pesant, these effects were valued:- including contents of valise delivered by Messrs Castillon, Briol & Soler, and 8/40ths of Havana Lottery ticket, X 9830, Drawing No.1401, April 30'92, of no value ;----------	$ 250.-	
July 28.	Received from Messrs Krajewski & Pesant, the balance of account in DUCATEL'S favor; as per copy dated May 10th;--	" 356.30	
July 28.	Received from Messrs Castillon Briol & Soler, balance of accounts in his favor;	" 326.95	
		$ 933.25	

-----0-----

1892.			
June 12.	Paid Rent of Room, for June; Voucher No.1.		$ 10.-
July 9.	" do do do, for July, " " 2.		" 10.-
July 26.	" Joseph A.Springer, for un-official and clerical services, and sundry expenses connected with liquidation of this Estate, including amount paid to Lcdo:G. A.Garcia, for legal services; " No.3.		" 44.60
July 28.	" U.S.Consulate General, fees according to No.69 of Tariff; 2 1/2% on $250.-		
	appraised value of property delivered);		" 6.25
" " "	do do do 5 % on $683.25		
	gross amount of residue; Voucher No.4.		" 34.16
July 28.	" BALANCE delivered to Mr.Chas:R.Wickes, the duly appointed legal representative of the heirs, as appears by a power of attorney executed June 11th, 1892 in New Orleans, and on file in this office ; as per his receipt for same;-- Voucher No.5.		" 823.24
		Spanish gold.	$ 933.25

-----0-----

U.S.CONSULATE GENERAL.
H A V A N A , July 28th, 1892.
(Signed) Ramon O.Williams.
Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.
With Dispatch No.1654.
H A V A N A, August 2nd,1892.
Havana July 28th 1892.

As the duly appointed legal representative of the heirs of the late ARTHUR DUCATEL, as is shown by a power of attorney executed by t em in New Orleans, dated June 11th '92 which I have filed with the U.S.Consul General at this place, I hereby acknowledge the receipt from the said Consul General, Mr.Ramon O.Williams, of the sum of eight hundred and twenty eight dollars twenty four cents, ($828.24) in Spanish gold; the said amount representing the balance of said Estate on hand after the liquidation by him of same.

Signed in triplicate.

C. R. Wickes

Attorney of the heirs of ~~the late~~

Arthur Ducatel.

Enclosure No. 3.
With Dispatch No. 1654.
H A V A N A , August 2nd, 1892.

United States of America
State of Louisiana
Parish of Orleans. City of New Orleans.

On this Eleventh day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety two of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth

Before me, Charles Joseph Théard, a notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, duly commissioned sworn and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned,

Personally came and appeared:

Mr. Henry Ducatel;

Mrs. Célinie Ducatel, wife of George Ferry by her said husband duly authorized and assisted herein;

Mrs. Nathalie Ducatel, wife of Edward Hernandez, by her said husband duly authorized and assisted;

Mrs. Louise Ducatel, widow of Robert Kerr;

Miss Hélèna Ducatel;

Mr. Edward Ducatel; and

Miss Aline Ducatel;

All of the City of New Orleans and of the full age of majority; and personally known to me notary; the first named appearer being the father, and the other appearers being the sisters and brother of the late Arthur Ducatel, who died at San Diego Baths, in the Island of Cuba, on the seventh day of May Eighteen hundred and ninety two; the said appearers being the sole heirs at law of the said late Arthur Ducatel.

And the said appearers declared that they have made and appointed, and do by these presents make and appoint Mr. Charles R. Wickes, of the City of Havana, Cuba, to be their true and lawful attorney in fact, general and special, giving and by these presents granting unto the said attorney in fact full power and authority for us and in our name and behalf to claim and open and settle the Succession of the said late Arthur Ducatel; to accept said succession under benefit of inventory, ^ or unconditionally; to apply for the Administration

of said estate, to cause to be sold in such manner as said attorney may deem best, and on such terms and for such price as he may consider reasonable, the movable property and effects left by the deceased, to receive the personal effects which belonged to him, to demand of and collect from any person or persons, all and every such sum or sums of money, goods, debts & property whatsoever, as now is or are, or may hereafter be, due or coming to the deceased; particularly to collect and receive, and receipt for the following sums of money: the sum of three hundred and fifty six dollars and thirty cents ($356.30) now in the hands of the firm of Pesant, of Havana: the sum of two hundred and eighty three dollars and forty five cents ($283.45), now in the hands of the firm of Castillon Briol & Soler of Havana; also the sum of forty three dollars and eighty cents ($43.80), in the hands of said last named firm; to prosecute the claim and suit of the deceased against one Scoul, now pending before the courts of Havana; generally to do all that may be necessary in law, and all that may be proper or advisable in the opinion of the said attorney in fact, to receive the Succession of said deceased for the benefit, and in the name and behalf, of the constituents, and for the purposes aforesaid, to execute and sign all proper documents or papers, make and give proper discharges, appear before any and all Courts of law or equity, and in general do and perform every act, matter or thing, as fully and effectually, and with the same validity as if every such act, matter or thing had been particularly stated in the present procuration, or as the constituents themselves might do if personally present; with full power and authority of substitution and revocation, and the said Constituents agree to ratify and confirm all

and whatsoever the said attorney in fact may do or cause to be done by virtue of this Procuration.

In Faith Whereof the said parties have signed these presents at New-Orleans, the day month and year first above written, in presence of Messrs. Paul Emile Theard and ~~Jos~~ Alfred H. Flemming, competent witnesses, & together with me, notary, after due reading. Two words "or unconditionally" interlined & approved before signing. The word "Jos" erased null

A.H. Flemming.

Paul E. Theard

Mme E Hernandez

E Hernandez

Mlle Louise Kerr

Céline Ferry

George Ferry

Hélène Ducatel

Céline M Ducatel

Henry Ducatel

Ed. Ducatel

Chas. J. Theard.

not. pub.

mero 17.

Visto en este Consulado de España Bueno por la legalización de la firma de Mr. Chas J. Theard Notario público de esta ciudad.

Nueva Orleans 13 Junio 1892

El Cónsul de España

Manuel López y Gómez

Nueva Orleans,
Num. de Orden. 203 -
Artículo de la Tarifa. 57 -
Pres. Pesos. -2- Cts. 90
N.O. Junio 13/892

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN NUEVA ORLEANS

Havana July 28th 1892/

As the duly appointed legal representative of the heirs of the late Arthur Ducatel, as is shown by a power of attorney executed by them in New Orleans, dated June 11th, 1892, which I have filed with the U.S.Consul General at this place, I hereby acknowlegde the receipt from the said Consul General, Mr.Ramon O.Williams, of the sum of eight hundred and twenty eight dollars twenty four cents ($828.24) in Spanish gold; the said amount representing the balance of said Estate on hand, after the liquidation by him of the same.

Signed in triplicate.

C. R. Wickes

Attorney of the heirs ~~of the late~~

ARTHUR DUCATEL.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack - & file
AUG 10 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1892
RECEIVED

file

No. 1055.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 3, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest of
Mr. Juan Aspurr, against
the appraisement of import
duties on cane knives
of american manufacture.

Two enclosures.

No. 1655.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 3, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Mr. Juan Aspuru, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom-house of this port on a lot of cane knives received from New York by steamer "Ciudad Condal"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 25, Schedule

A,

A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I enclose copy of said protest, together with copy of my communication to the Governor General of this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No 1 - Protest of Mr. Aspuru,
Aug. 2, 1892.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General,
Aug. 2, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1655.

H A V A N A , August 3, 1892.

Translation. No.12.

I, JUAN ASPURU, managing partner of the mercantile firm of Aspuru & Co, of this city, appear before Ramon O. Williams, Esq, Consul General of the United States of America, and in due legal form hereby:

PROTESTS against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture received from Messrs. Collins & Co, of New York, by the steamer "Ciudad Condal" arrived from said port in the month of July last, the said cane knives being the same as designated by the numbers 37, 278, 22 and 23 of the Collins catalogue, and being free of import duties in this Island because exempted by paragraph 25, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement; as they are implements or agricultural utensils and as such are here called: wood chopping, felling and branching knives.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties imposed as a fine by the custom house for having entered the said knives as exempt from import duties.

And to the end that this protest may go on record and produce the necessary effects as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction of Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretary of State the United States to Mr. Williams, Consul General of said States, I sign it before you in the city of Havana, the 2nd of August, 1892.

(Signed) Juan Aspuru.

Before me.
(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 - With despatch 1655.

Copia. No.12.

Don JUAN ASPURU, como gerente y en representacion de la firma Aspuru y Ca, de esta plaza, comparece ante Don Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto como sujetos al pago de derechos, de los machetes recibidos por el vapor "Ciudad Condal" que entro el mes de julio próximo pasado procedente de New York, los cuales machetes son iguales á los señalados con los numeros 37,273,22 y 23 en el catalogo de los gres. Collins y Ca de quienes los reciben y libres de derechos por la Tabla A, partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente, en cuya tabla estan comprendidos, toda vez que son utiles o utensilios de agricultura, por lo que les corresponden los nombres de machetes de leñador, de tumbar monte y de remajear, por ser esas sus aplicaciones.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra la imposicion de dobles derechos y cualquiera otro perjuicio que se le irrogue por haber declarado esos machetes como libres de derechos.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios, de acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos á Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion en esta Isla, se firma la presente protesta en la Habana á 2 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Juan Aspuru.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams, --- Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1655.

H A V A N A , August 3,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 3,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States, dated the 28th of June last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Juan Aspuru,managing partner of the firm of Messrs.Juan Aspuru & Co,of this city,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on a lot of cane knives received from New York by steamer "C.Condal", because said appraisement is contrary to paragraph 25,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1655.

H A V A N A , August 3,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

HABANA,Agosto 3 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Juan Aspuru,como gerente y en representacion de la firma de Aspuru y Ca,de esta plaza,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de un lote de machetes recibidos por vapor "Ciudad Condal",procedente de New York; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla A,partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.con el mayor respeto,atoS.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Ack. & file
AUG 16 1892

file

No. 1656.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 8 1892
RECEIVED.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 3, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Mr. Francisco Basterre-chea, against the appraisement of import duties on cane knives of american manufacture.

Two enclosures.

No. 1656.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 3, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Eguiguren & Basterrechea, signed in their name and representation by Mr. Francisco Basterrechea, managing partner of said firm, against the appraisement of import duties on a

lot

lot of cane knives received from New York by Steamer "Orizaba"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 25, Schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain. I enclose
1/ copy of said protest; together with copy of my communication to the Governor General
2/ of this date. I also forward by the pouch going to-day sample of said cane knives.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 - Protest of Mr. Basterrechea, Aug. 2 1892.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Governor General - Aug. 3, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1656.

H A V A N A , August 3 1892.

Translation.

I, FRANCISCO BASTERRECHEA, managing partner of the mercantile firm of Egusquiza & Basterrechea, of this city, appear before Ramon O. Williams, Esq, Consul General of the United States of America, and in due legal form do hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives received by steamer "Orizaba" arrived on the 20th ultimo from New York, the said cane knives being the same as designated by the numbers 23,323 and 1, of the Collins catalogue, and being free of import duties in this Island because exempted by paragraph 25, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement; as they are implements or agricultural utensils and as such are here called: wood chopping, felling and branching knives.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties imposed as a fine by the custom house of this port for having entered the said knives as exempt from import duties; also against the deposit of $4610.84, gold, which the said firm has been obliged to make to-day in the Spanish Bank as import and double duties on said cane knives, by order of the Collector of Customs of this port.

And to the end that this protest may go on record and produce the necessary effects as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction of Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States to Mr. Williams, Consul

General of said States, I sign it before you in the city of Havana, the 2nd of August, 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Basterrechea.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 - With Despatch no. 1686

Copia.

Don FRANCISCO BASTERRECHEA, como gerente y en representacion de la firma de Egusquiza y Basterrechea, de esta plaza, comparece ante Don Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto como sujetos al pago de derechos, de los machetes recibidos por el vapor "Orizaba" que entro el 20 de julio proximo pasado procedente de New York, los cuales machetes son iguales a los senalados con los numeros 23,323 y 1, en el catalogo de los Sres. Collins y Ca de quienes los han recibido y libres de derechos por la tabla A, partida 25 del Tratado de Reciprocidad vigente, en cuya tabla estan comprendidos toda vez que son utiles o utensilios de agricultura, por lo que les corresponden los nombres de machetes de lenador, de tumbar monte y de ramajear, por ser esas sus aplicaciones.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra la imposicion de dobles derechos y cualquiera otro perjuicio que le irrogue por haber declarado esos machetes como libres de derechos; como asimismo contra el deposito de $4610.84 oro que se ha visto obligada dicha firma a hacer hoy mismo en el Banco Espanol en calidad de derechos de importacion y dobles derechos sobre dichos machetes, por orden del Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de este puerto.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios de acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion en esta Isla, se firma la presente

protesta en la Habana a 2 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Francisco Basterrechea.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 1658

H A V A N A , August 3,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 3,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Francisco Basterrechea, managing partner of the firm of Messrs.Egusquiza & Basterrechea,of this city,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on a lot of cane knives of american manufacture,received from New York by steamer "Orizaba"; because said appraisement is contrary to paragraph 25,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain ,very respectfully,your obedient servant.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1656.

HAVANA, August 3/ 1892

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Agosto 3 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de junio ultimo, tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D. Francisco Basterrechea, como gerente y en representacion de la firma de Egusquiza y Basterrechea, de esta plaza, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de un lote de machetes de manufactura americana, recibidos de New York por vapor "Orizaba"; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla A, partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, atoS.S.Q.B.S.M

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 11 1892
RECEIVED

Library
Mr Scudder

No. 165.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 3. 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Asking for several government publications.

Received Aug. 18.
See let. 2 3 for Rec.
Doc. sent Aug 25.

No. 1654.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 3, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg you be pleased to order to be sent me for delivery to Don Rafael Montoro, a distinguished Cuban publicist and ex-deputy to the Spanish Cortes, the following United States Government publications of the present year:

(1) Foreign Commerce, Navigation and Tonnage, also.
(2) The Special Report upon the Commerce of the Spanish American countries.

2/

Rec'd. Bureau Rolls & Lists
August 15th. 1892. J. M. dL

I enclose for the Department two copies of the report, prepared by Mr. Montero, of the

Comité Central

de

Propaganda Económica

. . .

Dictamen

de la

Comisión encargada del estudio y crítica del convenio de Reciprocidad Comercial con los Estados Unidos.

según fué aprobado por unanimidad en la sesión extraordinaria celebrada el dia 11 de Febrero de 1892.

I am, Sir,
Your respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Romulo O'Farrill,
Consul General.

Enclosures.
2 copies as stated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 11 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Adee
3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ack + file
AUG 22 1892

No. 1058. Original.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 3, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Messrs. Alvarez, Heise & C. against the appraisement of import duties on sewing machines of american manufacture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1658.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 3, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Alvarez, Hijo & Co, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on sewing machines received from New York by steamer "Saratoga", said sewing machines being free of import duties under paragraph

paragraph 26 of Schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States, having hitherto been admitted free under paragraph 17 of the transitory schedule which expired on June 30th of the present year.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lawrence O. Williams
Consul General.

Two enclosures.
No. 1 - Protest of Messrs.
Alvarez Heinsel & C.
Aug. 2, 1892.
No. 2 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General
Aug. 3, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1658

HAVANA, August 3,1892.

Translation. No. 14.

I,Herman G.Hinse,managing partner of the Mercantile Firm of Alvarez Hinse & Co of Havana,appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq,Consul General of the United States of America in this city,and in due legal form:

PROTEST against the appraisement of duties made by the custom-house of this port on the sewing machines of american manufacture,received from the Singer Manufacturing Company of New York,by the steamer "Saratoga" arrived on the 18th of July,1892,said sewing machines being free of import duty under paragraph 26 of schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States,having hitherto being admitted free of import duties under paragraph 17,of the transitory schedule which expired on June 30th of the present year.

Havana,August 2,1892.

(Signed) Alvarez Hinse & Co.

Date ut supra.

Beforeme,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 - With Despatch no. 165 F.

Copia. no. 14.

Don HERMAN G.HINSE, gerente de la sociedad Alvarez, Hinse y Ca de la Habana, a nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad; comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de este puerto de las maquinas de coser, manufacturadas por "The Singer Manufacturing Company de New York, que llegaron por vapor americano "Saratoga" en Julio 18 de 1892; dichas maquinas deben ser libres de derechos de importacion en esta Isla segun parrafo 26 de la cedula A del Tratado de Reciprocidad vigente desde primero de Julio de 1892. Las maquinas de coser dichas entraran libres de derechos segun parrafo 17 de la cedula transitoria que espiro en 30 de Junio del presente ano.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios, segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion, fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado, se firma en la Habana a 2 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Herman G. Hinse.
Fecha ut supra.
Ante mi,
(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1658.

H A V A N A , August 3,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 3,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of june last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Herman G.Hinse as managing partner of the firm of Messrs.Alvarez,Hinse & Co of this city,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on sewing machines of american manufacture,received from New York by steamer "Saratoga" on July 18th; because said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States; having hitherto been admitted free of import duties under paragraph 17 of the transitory schedule which expired on the 30th of June of the present year.

I remain,very respectfully,Your obedient servant

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1658.

H A V A N A , August 3,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Agosto 3 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de DonHerman G.Hinse como gerente y en representacion de los Sres.Alvarez,Hinse y Ca,de esta plaza,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de las maquinas de coser de manufactura americana,recibidas de New York por vapor "Saratoga" en Julio 18; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la partida 26, tabla A,del tratado de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos; siendo las mismas que entraban libres de derechos segun parrafo 17 de la cedula transitoria que expiro en 30 de Junio del corriente ano.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 11 1892
RECEIVED

Mr Adee

file

No. 1659

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 3 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting letter with enclosure, received through the mails, from Galveston, Texas, and referring to lottery tickets.

No 1659

U.S. Consulate General.

Havana, August 3 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

I herewith transmit to the Department a letter with enclosure, received through the mails as shown by the postmark on the envelope, dated Galveston. Texas. July 20 1892.

As will be seen by reference to my former dispatches numbers 1537, 1560, 1580 and 1636 this letter belongs to the same correspondence which treats of certain lottery tickets, and while this office declines to enter into

It will be noticed that the signature to the letter does not correspond with the signature of same name to the previous letters.

I am, Sir.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant.

Ransom H. Williams
Consul General.

One enclosure:-
Letter of Panagiotis Theodosius.

Galveston July 26/9-

To U. S. Consul
Havana

Dear Sir: I beg to inclose a letter for the Director General of the Havana Lottery and would ask you to have it delivered to him.
Will you also inform me in regard to Sale Lottery tickets I sent you some few months ago.
Please answer me at your earliest convenience and oblige
Your obt Servant
Panagiotes Theodosis

P. S. Please sent answer in care of Spanish Consul Galveston, Tex.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 11 1892
RECEIVED.
AUG 22 1892

Mr adee
file

ack + ltr

No. 1660.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 4, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr. Antonio Copperi,
against the appraisement
of import duties on 31
pieces of wrought iron
tubing, weighing together
2.800 kilogrammes, at
Cienfuegos.

2 Enclosures

No. 1660.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 4, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you of having received from Mr. Ehninger, our Consul at Cienfuegos, and presented to the Governor General, the protest made before him on the 28th ultimo by Mr. Antonio Copperi, against the appraisement of import duties on thirty one pieces of wrought iron tubing, weighing together two thousand eight hundred kilogrammes, of american manufacture, received there from New York

by

by the Norwegian steamer "Ceres"; and which merchandise is averred to be entitled to free entry into this Island under paragraph 13, Schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement; but instead has been appraised under paragraph 51, Schedule C, of the said agreement, at fifty per cent duties of the present tariff. Copy of said protest and copy of my communication to the Governor General of this date, are herewith enclosed.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Mr. Copper, July 28th
No. 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, — Aug. 4th.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1660.

H A V A N A , August 4,1892.

Translation. No.16.

On this 28th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, before the undersigned Consul of the United states at Cienfuegos, Cuba, appear D. Antonio Copperi, importer of hardware of this city, personally known to the undersigned, and declares: that having imported on the Norwegian steamer "Ceres", which arrived at this port on the 9th instant proceeding from the port of New York, thirty one pieces of wrought iron tubing, weighing together two thousand eight hundred kilogrammes, manufactured in the United States, which merchandise, according to the stipulations of the ninth disposition of the Treaty entered into between Spain and the United States, schedule A, article 13, is declared to be free of duty on and after the first day of July of the present year, on proceeding to withdraw said merchandise the customs employees of this port have compiled it under schedule C, article fifty first of said Treaty, that is to say, with a reduction of fifty per centum from the rates of duty assigned in the second column of the ruling Tariff; that the declarer is not satisfied with this classification and protests against it for the reason that said article fifty first of schedule C, has no application to the merchandise in question and the declarer considers said classification to be at variance with the stipulations of the Treaty before mentioned.

In Testimony whereof the declarer has signed his name and I said the Consul have set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consulate on the day of the date hereof.

(Signed) Antonio Copperi.

(Signed). Henry A.Ehninger.

Enclosure nº 1 – Despatch nº 1660.

Copia. No.15.

En este dia veinte y ocho de Julio de mil ochocientos noventa y dos, personalmente ante el infrascrito, Consul de los Estados Unidos de America en Cienfuegos, aparece Don Antonio Copperi, comerciante importador de ferreteria en esta plaza, a quien conozco, y declara que habiendo importado en el vapor Noruego "Ceres", llegado el dia nueve del corriente mes a este puerto procedente del de Nueva York, treinta y una pieza caneria de hierro forjado con dos mil ochocientos kilogramos, fabricadas en los Estados Unidos, cuya mercancia por lo estipulado en la disposicion novena del convenio celebrado entre Espana y los Estados Unidis , tabla A, articulo 13 esta decretado de libre entrada desde el dia primero de julio del presente ano, y al ir a hacer el despacho de dicha mercancia, los empleados de la aduana de este puerto le han hecho el aforo por la tabal C, articulo 51 del mismo convenio o sea con la rebaja de un cincuenta por ciento del derecho marcado en la segunda columna de los aranceles vigentes, con lo cual el declarante no esta conforme y protesta contra el aforo hecho, no solo por no guardar analogia el citado articulo 51 de la tabla C con la mercancia importada, cuanto por considerarlo no ajustado a lo estipulado en el convenio ya mencionado.

En virtud de lo cual el declarante ha firmado su nombre, y yo el Consul he afijado mi nombre y puesto el sellod del Consulado en el dia de la fecha.

(Firmado) Antonio Copperi (Firmado) Henry A.Ehninger,
Consul de los Estados
Unidos en Cienfuegos.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1660

H A V A N A , August 4,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 4,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction from the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Antonio Copperi,of Cienfuegos; against the appraisement made by the custom house of that port on thirty one pieces of wrought iron tubing,weighing together two thousand eight hundred kilogrammes,of american manufacture,received at that port by Norwegian steamer "Ceres",and which he affirms should have been admitted free of duties under paragraph 13, schedule A.of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States,instead of paragraph 51,schedule C,as has been done.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1660.

H A V A N A , August 4,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana,Agosto 4 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta que Don Antonio Copperi,de Cienfuegos,ha presentado contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de dicho puerto de 31 piezas caneria de hierro forjado con dos mil ochocientos kilogramos,de manufactura americana,recibidos en aquel puerto por vapor Noruego "Ceres"; cuya mercancia,afirma dicho Sr.Copperi,ha debido permitirsele entrada libre segun la partida 13 de la tabla A,en lugar de hacer el aforo por la partida 51 de la tabla C,como se ha hecho.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Mr Adee

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 11 1892
RECEIVED
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 22 1892

ack'd file

No. 1661.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 4, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Messrs. Martinez, Seña & C,
against the appraisement
of import duties on cane
knives of American manu-
facture.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1661.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 4, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th. last, I have received and presented to the Governor General, the protest of Messrs. Martinez, Seña & C, signed in their name and representation by Mr. Andres Seña, against the appraisement of import duties on cane knives received at this port by the american steamer "Orizaba", arrived from New York on the 20th. ultimo

ultimo, said appraise-
ment being contrary to
paragraph 25, Schedule
A, of the reciprocity agree-
ment between Spain and
the United States. I enclose
1/ copy of said protest, together
with copy of my communi-
2/ cation to the Governor
General of this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No 1 - Protest of Messrs. Mar-
tinez, Seña & C,
Aug. 3, 1892.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to
the Governor General,
Aug. 4, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1661.

H A V A N A , August 4,1892.

Translation. No.16.

I,Andres Sena,managing partner of the mercantile firm of Martinez,Sena & Co,of this city,appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq,Consul General of the United States of America,and in due legal form hereby:

PROTESTS against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives (machetes) of american manufacture,received from Messrs.Collins & Co of New York,by steamer "Orizaba"arrived from said port on the 20th of July last,,the said cane knives being the same as designated by the numbers 278,23 and 152,of the Collins catalogue,and being free of import duties in this Island because exempted by paragraph 25,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement; as they are implements or agricultural utensils and as such are here called: wood chopping, felling and branching knives.

The undersigned also protests against the double duties imposed as a fine by the custom house for having entered the said knives as exempt from import duties.

And to the end that this protest may go on record and produce the necessary effects as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction of Mr.Wharton,Sub-Secretary of state of the United States to Mr.Williams,Consul General of said States,I sign it before you in the city of Havana this third day of Agust,1892.

(Signed) Andres Sena.

In duplicate.
Date ut supra.
Before me,
(Signed) Ramon O.Williams.
Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 - Despatch no. 1661.

Copia. No.16.

Don ANDRES SENA, como gerente y en representacion de la firma de Martinez, Sena y Ca, de esta plaza, comparece ante Don Ramon O. Williams, Consul general de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto como sujetos al pago de derechos, de los machetes recibidos por el vapor "Orizaba" que entró el 20 de julio proximo pasado procedente de New York, los cuales machetes son iguales á los señalados con los numeros 278, 23 y 152, en el catálogo de los sres. Collins y Ca, de quienes los reciben y libres de derechos por la tabla A, partida 25 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente, en cuya tabla estan comprendidos, toda vez que son utiles o utensilios de agricultura, por lo que les corresponden los nombres de machetes de lenador, de tumbar monte y de ramajear, por ser esas sus aplicaciones.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra la imposicion de dobles derechos y cualquiera otro perjuicio que se le irrogue por haber declarado esos machetes como libres de derechos.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos necesarios, de acuerdo con el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Esyado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion en esta Isla, se firma la presente protesta en la Habana á tres de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Andres Sena.

En duplicado.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi, - (Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul general.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1661.

H A V A N A ,August 4th,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 4,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Messrs.Martinez,Sena & Co of this city,signed in their name and representation by Mr.Andres Sena,managing partner of said firm,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the cane knives of american manufacture,received from New York by steamer "Orizaba"; because said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 25,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1661.

H A V A N A , August 4,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Agósto 4 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E., la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los Sres.Martinez, Sena y Ca, de este plaza, firmada á su nombre y representacion por D.Andres sena, socio gerente de dicha firma, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los machetes de manufactura americana, recibidos de New York por vapor "Orizaba"; por ser dicho aforo contrario á la tabla A, partida 25 del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, at.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Mr Adee

Corr.

No. 1062.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 5, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of a letter from Messrs. Calban, Rio & C° informing this office of the appraisement made by the custom house of this port of import duties on 500 boxes of maizena received from New York.

1 Enclosure.

No. 1662.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 5, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last I herewith accompany copy of a letter received from Messrs. Galban, Rio & C, informing me of the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on 500 boxes of maizena received from Newyork, by steamer "Ciudad Condal"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 34, schedule A,

A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
No. 1 - Letter of Messrs.
Galban, Rio & C.,
August 4, 1892.

A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
No. 1 - Letter of Messrs.
Galban, Rio & C.
August 4, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1662.

HAVANA, Aug. 5, 1892.

Translation.

Havana, August 4, 1892.

To the Consul General

of the United States.

Present.

Dear Sir:

We have to inform you that the custom house of this port has appraised and exacts of us the payment of duties on 500 boxes of maizena imported by us in the steamer "Ciudad Condal", arrived from New York on the 25th ultimo.

The said article is a product of the United states, and free of duties under paragraph 34, schedule A, of the Reciprocity Agreement between Spain and the United States for this Island.

We are, dear Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed) pp. Galban Rio & Co,

Eugenio Galban.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1662.

H A V A N A , August 5th. 1892.

Copy.

Habana, Agosto 4 de 1892.

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos

en la Habana.

Muy Sor. nuestro:

Ponemos en su conocimiento que la aduana de este puerto ha liquidado y nos exige el pago de los derechos de 500 cajas maizena que importamos por vapor "Ciudad Condal", entrado en puerto procedente de New York en 25 de Julio ppdo.

El artículo de referencia, que es producto de los Estados Unidos y procede directamente del puerto de New York, estando comprendido en el numero 34, Tabla A, del Tratado de Reciprocidad con los Estados Unidos de America, es completamente libre á su introduccion en esta Isla.

Somos de V. con toda consideracion ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) pp. Galban Rio y Ca,

Eugenio Galban.

Mr Adee

recd Aug 25.

No. 1663.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 5, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 10 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Transmitting copy of letter of Mr. J. Seidel, complaining against the non-observance of the Reciprocity Agreement by the customs officials of this port in the matter of cane knives of american manufacture.

One enclosure.

No. 1663.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Aug. 5, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose and to submit to the attention of the Department a copy of the letter addressed to this office on the 5th instant by Mr. J. Seidel, representative of the firm of Messrs. Collins & Co, exporters of edge tools, of New York, complaining against the non-observance of the Reciprocity Agreement by the customs officials of this port in the matter

1/

of

of cane knives of american manufacture. In this connection I desire particularly to call the attention of the Department to the fact mentioned by Mr. Seidel, and already stated in my despatch no. 1656, of the custom house not having only charged import duties on the cane knives (machetes) imported by Messrs. Egusquiza & Basterrechea, free under paragraph 75, schedule A; but has also fined that firm double duties, in all, amounting to $4610 cts, which sum the collector compelled that firm to deposit in the Spanish Bank; that is, three times an import duty has been deposited, where none is chargeable under the agreement.

J.A

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr. Seidel to Mr. Williams,
Aug. 3d, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1663

HAVANA, August 5, 1892.

Copy.

HAVANA, August 3rd, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform you that as a representative of the firm of Collins & Co - 212 Water street, New York - exporters of edge tools, I have had to interfere at frequent and serious troubles produced by our custom house officials from the first July ultimo till present. Such officials disregarding the reciprocity treaty, are considering the Collins Machetes as dutiable, while they are free under schedule A, paragraph 25. Enclosed you will find engravings representing machetes commonly used in this country for agricultural purposes, and our country people bear them by their side, for every day use, as is well known. Large orders for these machetes were sent to Messrs. C. and Co. to be shipped after the first July ultimo to take advantage of the treaty, everybody feeling confident that as agricultural implements, they were free. That they are such implements cannot be doubted, our country people using them only when working; and it is not a peculiarity of this Island, these or similar machetes being used as agricultural implements also at San Domingo, Porto Rico, Central and South America. I have seen the Repertory for the treaty with San Domingo and noted that machetes are there considered as agricultural implements,

and included as free of duty under schedule A,paragraph 14. All this is so clear,that every body will be astonished to see our working machetes qualified by this custom house as arms for self defence. Our custom house officials are familiar with the uses,as agricultural tools,of all machetes that have been protested here marked with No. 23,323,22,278,152,1,37,as per enclosed engraving,and notwithstanding they refuse to qualify them as agricultural tools. This will appear inexplicable to those not acquainted with our custom house infirmities,and although I cannot prove my suspicion,my experience of what has happened at this custom house for several years,inclines me to think that all this is done to force indirectly our importers to continue for some time more,the old practice of smuggling,so profitable to certain officials. I have the moral conviction that,had the importers declared machetes under the name of axes - that are free - in connivance with our custom house employes,no trouble would have ensued. But declaring Machetes as Machetes, free of duty by the treaty,was not to be consented. Moreover they not only charge duties - quite heavy - but also extra double duties to punish the fault. In fact if this state of things will continue,importers will be compelled to come to arrangements. The firm of Egusquiza y Basterrechea,were obliged to deposit $4610.85,for machetes scarcely worth that money,and Cajigal y Ca,some $2000 in a similar condition; as these houses were not prepared to sustain such expenses,they will be not able to support them,if repeated. I have written to Collins & Co to suspend shipments,as the Treaty has no force at present,

and confiding this letter to your discretion,

I remain,Dear Sir,

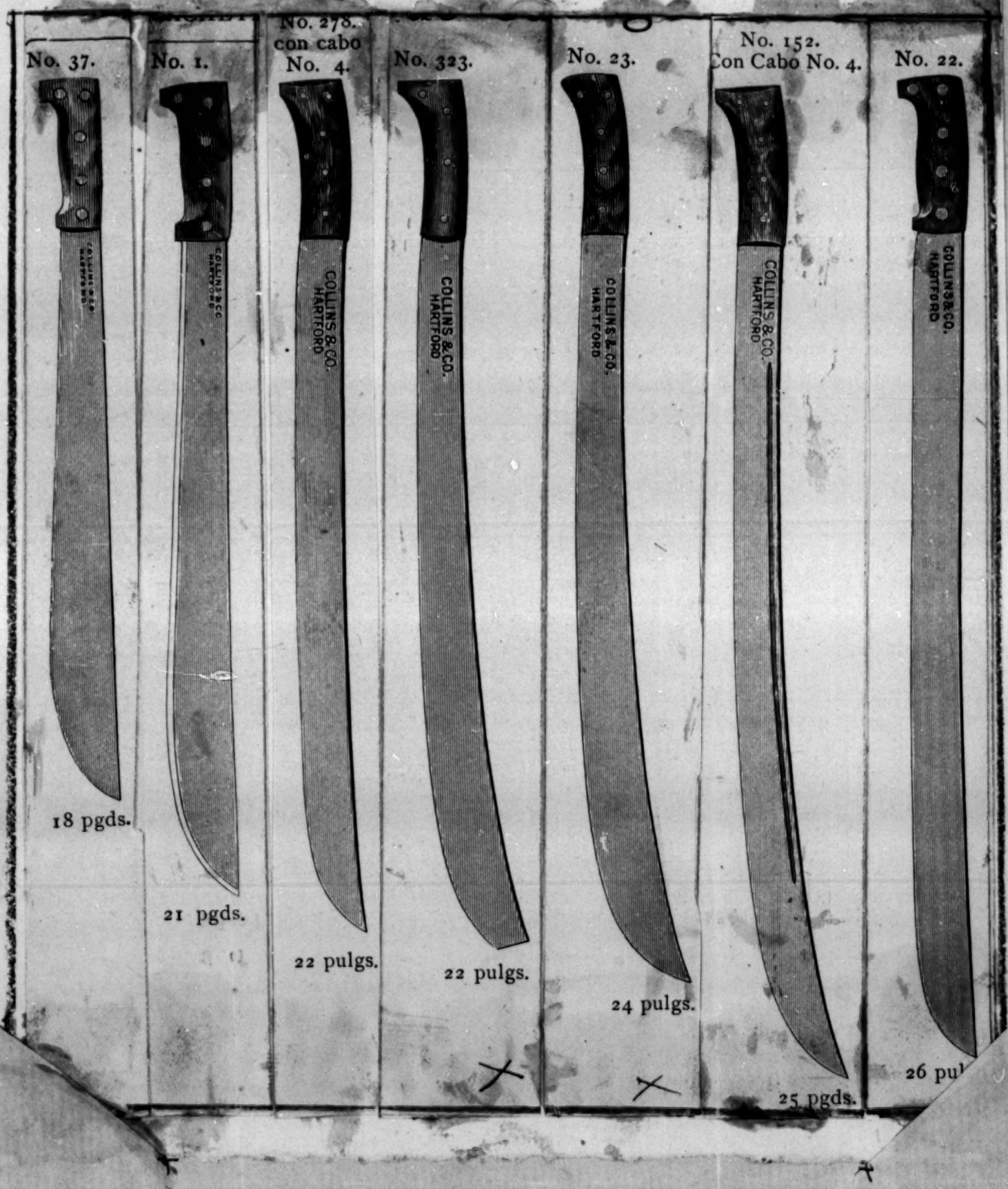
Yours respectfully,

(Signed) J.Seidel.

J. Seidel
Cable Seidel
Apartado 662

Habana de de 18

Machetes of Collins and Co. commonly used
at the Island of Cuba, for agricultural purposes.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 12 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1064.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 6, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting letter of
Messrs. Galban, Rio & Co,
saying that the collector
has decided that mairena
comes in free under the
reciprocity agreement.

1 Enclosure.

No. 1664.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 6, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my no. 1662 of yesterday I have the honor to enclose translation and copy of another letter received from Messrs. Galban, Rio & C, saying that the collector has decided that maizena comes in free of duties under the reciprocity agreement. I have to add by way of explanation that there was a change of collectors at the custom-house yesterday. 1/

I

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Messrs. Galban, Rio & Co to
Mr. Williams.

Aug. 5, 1892.

Enclosure No. #1

With Despatch No. 1664.

H A V A N A , August 6th / 1892.

Translation.

HAVANA, 5 August, 1892.

To the Consul General of the United States,

Present.

Dear Sir:

In consequence of the proceedings commenced by the custom house of this port because the attempt of the appraisers to collect import duties on maizena of american manufacture, as we informed you yesterday, we have to say that the collector has decided that it is free of duties under the reciprocity agreement. You will therefore please consider our letter of yesterday as withdrawn.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

(Signed) pp. Galban, Rio & Co,

Eugenio Galban.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1664.

H A V A N A , August 6th 1892.

Copy.

Habana, Agosto 5 de 1892.

Sr. Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America

en la Habana.

Muy Sor. nuestro:

En el espediente promovido en la aduana de este puerto con motivo de querer los Vistas de la misma cobrar derechos arancelarios á la maizena de los Estados Unidos, segun le participamos en carta de ayer, el Sr. Administrador de aquella oficina ha resuelto que la maizena es libre de derechos de acuerdo con lo que estipula el Tratado de Reciprocidad.

Lo que ponemos en su conocimiento, suplicandole de por retirada nuestra citada carta.

Somos de V. muy ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) pp. Galban Rio & Ca,

Eugenio Galban.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 12 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 22 1892

No. 1065.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 6, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition
of Cuba.

Transmitting copy
and translation of a set
of resolutions adopted last
Thursday night by the
"Guild of Jewellers of this
City."

No. 1665.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 6, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

As an indication of the uneasiness started here by the increased taxation imposed by the mother-country on the agricultural, industrial and commercial classes of this colony, to offset the decline in the insular revenues caused by the reciprocity agreement with the United States and the law establishing the unilateral coast wise

trade

trade from Spain to
Cuba, I beg to submit
herewith a translation
and copy of a set of
1/ resolutions adopted last
Thursday night by the
"Guild of Jewellers of
this City."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No 1: Copy and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No.1665.

H A V A N A , August 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, August 6, 1892.

THE GUILD OF JEWELLERS.

A meeting was held last night by the guild of jewellers, under the presidency of its syndic, at the hall of the Asturian Society, when resolutions to the following effect were unanimously adopted:

Ist. Declaring that it is absolutely impossible to pay the quota of $605 imposed on each member of the guild by the new Industrial Tariff.

2nd. To present a rational exposition to the Minister of the Colonies, manifesting the reasons on which this declaration is based and supplicating him to lower these taxes to rates permitting merchants and manufacturers to continue in the practice of their professions.

3rd. To assemble in a peaceful and solemn gathering in such a way as to serve as a respectful protest against the increase of taxes on industry, and, starting from the Central Park, march to the Palace of the Governor General, where a committee will deliver into the hands of the Superior authority of the Island the said exposition, with the request that he be pleased to submit it to His Majesty's Government, after the realization of which act, the gathering is to disperse.

4th. To return the licenses of their respective establishments, if, after diligent efforts, a reduction in their quota of taxation is not obtained.

5th. To appoint a committee in representation of the

"Jobbers and retailers of the guild of Jewellers and Silversmiths" to come to an understanding with the other commercial and industrial guilds that may consider themselves over taxed and invite them to join in support of their exposition to the Minister of the Colonies.

6th. To give information of the foregoing resolutions to the Press, to the Provincial Committee of the Business Men's Association, and to the Constitutional Union Party, that a knowledge of these resolutions may reach the public, and thereby secure the cooperation of all classes in defense of the general interests.

Messrs: Alonso, Lameran, Cores and Saturnino Martinez were appointed to serve as the Committee mentioned in article 5th.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch 1665.
Havana, August 6, 1892.

DEL
Diario de la Marina.
SABADO 6 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

Gremio de Joyerías.

En la noche del jueves se reunió en el Centro Asturiano, bajo la presidencia de su Síndico, el gremio de "Almacenes y Tiendas de Platería y Joyería," adoptando por unanimidad los siguientes acuerdos:

1º Declarar que les es absolutamente imposible satisfacer la cuota de 605 pesos que se impone á cada agremiado en las nuevas Tarifas de Subsidio Industrial.

2º Elevar una razonada instancia al Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, manifestándole los motivos en que se apoyan y por los cuales no pueden pagar la referida cuota, y suplicarle que reforme las Tarifas á fin de que sea posible á los comerciantes é industriales continuar ejerciendo su profesión.

3º Celebrar una solemne manifestación pacífica que sirva de respetuosa protesta contra las nuevas Tarifas de Subsidio industrial, la cual, partiendo del Parque Central, se dirigirá al Gobierno General, donde una comisión entregará á la Primera Autoridad de esta Isla la instancia referida, rogándole que la eleve al Gobierno de S. M. Realizado este acto, se disolverá la manifestación.

4º Entregar las licencias de los respectivos establecimientos, si á pesar de las anteriores gestiones, no se rebajan las cuotas de las Tarifas.

5º Nombrar una comisión que en representación del Gremio de "Almacenes y tiendas de Platería y Joyería" se ponga de acuerdo con todos los demás gremios del Comercio y de la Industria que se consideren perjudicados con la promulgación de las nuevas Tarifas de Subsidio, á fin de que firmen la instancia al Sr. Ministro de Ultramar de que se habla anteriormente, y manifiesten si están conformes en secundar la manifestación.

6º Dar cuenta de los anteriores acuerdos á la Prensa, al Comité Provincial de Propaganda económica, á la Cámara de Comercio y al Partido de Unión Constitucional, para que llegue á conocimiento del público y para que esos Centros gestionen con eficacia la defensa de los intereses públicos.

La Comisión á que se refiere el 5º acuerdo, la constituyen los Sres. Alonso, Lamerán, Cores y Martínez (D. Marcelino.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1892
RECEIVED.

No. 1666.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 6, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Transmitting copy and translation of a letter addressed to the planters and farmers of this Island by Count de la Diana, President of the Board of Sugar Planters.

No. 1666.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 6, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department a copy and translation of a circular letter addressed to the planters and farmers of this Island on the 4th instant by Count de la Diana, president of the Board of Sugar Planters, asking their individual opinions regarding the direct tax on sugar and the industrial 1/

industrial tax imposed
besides, on planters, as
manufacturers, in the
recent budget voted by
the Spanish Cortes, for
the purpose of submitting
the said opinions to the
Central Committee for
their digestion into a
fixed and determinate plan
of defense of their interests,
for presentation to a
general meeting of the
planters, to be called for
this purpose at an early
date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One Enclosure:
Copy and translation
of letter as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despat ch No.1666.

H A V A N A , August 6,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

Board of Suga Planters and

Farmers of the Island of Cuba.

Havana,4 August,1892.

P.O.Box 595.

Office of the Presidency.

Sir:

The difficult situation brought on the sugar industry by the present Budget voted in the Cortes and the recent decrees and regulations promulgated in virtue of the authority granted the Minister of the Colonies,for the collection of the direct tax on sugar and of the industrial tax,as manufacturers,with which planters are excessively burdened,makes it necessary for them to adopt at the present time such a plan of procedure as they may consider the most convenient for the defense of their interests.

It is therefore asked,if the planters and farmers should accept accomplished facts,or should they endeavor to change the form of the collection of the taxes and thereby reduce them to one sole tax with the view of mitigating their effects as much as possible? These are the questions I permit myself to address you,believing that you will answer me at the earliest possible moment, as I wish to know the opinion of the majority of the planters,in order to be able to submit it to the general committee,that it may be enabled to present a fixed and

determinate plan as a work of the class represented by this Board to a general meeting of the planters, to be called at an early date.

Reinviting an early reply,

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant,

The Count of Diana.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1666.
Havana, August 6, 1892.

CIRCULO DE HACENDADOS
Y
AGRICULTORES
DE LA
ISLA DE CUBA.

Apartado 595.

PRESIDENCIA.

Habana 4 de Agosto de 1892.

Sr. D. .....

.....

Muy Sr. mio:

La dificil situación que á la industria azucarera crean, la nueva ley de presupuestos votada en Córtes y las recientes disposiciones y reglamentos promulgados en virtud de autorizaciones al Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, para la cobranza del impuesto sobre el azúcar y de un subsidio industrial con que excesivamente se grava á los hacendados, hace necesario que estos adopten en los actuales momentos el plan de conducta que consideren más conveniente á la defensa de sus intereses.

¿Debe la clase aceptar los hechos consumados, ó debe gestionar á fin de que se cambie la forma de la cobranza de las nuevas contribuciones y que estas se reduzcan á una sola y se disminuyan en lo posible?

He aquí las preguntas que me permito dirigir á V. seguro de que me contestará á la mayor brevedad, pues que deseo conocer el criterio de la mayoría de los hacendados para someterlo á la Directiva y que ésta lleve á la Junta general que se ha de celebrar próximamente, un plan fijo y determinado, obra de la clase que este Círculo representa.

Reiterando á V. la contestación en breve plazo, quedo de V. con la mayor consideración atto. S. S.

Q. B. S. M.

El Conde de la Diana.

Mr Adee

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 15 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ack & file
AUG 22 1892

No. 1667. 4th

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 8, 1892.

File

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the Governor General protest of Mr. Benito Diaz, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on certain bundles of lathes of American manufacture.

2 Enclosures

No. 1667.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 8, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have received and presented to the Governor General the protest of Mr. Benito Diaz, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on certain bundles containing complete cables of wrought iron and steel received from the United States by

Steamers 'City of Washington' and "Niagara"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 25, Schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

1/ I enclose copy of said protest, together with

2/ copy of my communication to the Governor General of this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Two enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Mr. Diaz, Aug. 4th.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor General, Aug. 8th.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1667.

H A V A N A , August 8, 1892.

Translation. No. 17.

I, BENITO DIAZ, a duly licensed importer of this city, in proper legal form hereby:

PROTEST against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain bundles of american manufacture, imported from the United States by steamers "City of Washington" and "Niagara", as this custom house considers them subject to the payment of duties and which are free according to schedule A. of the definitive reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States ruling since the first of July of the present year; said bundles containing complete lathes of wrought iron and steel for mechanical purposes, comprised in paragraph 25 of said schedule, which says: "Implements, utensils and tools for agriculture, the arts and mechanical trades".

The appraiser has imposed import duty on these goods under paragraph 312 of the new Tariff, under which paragraph according to the agreement with the United States they should be admitted free; but notwithstanding, the appraisement of said articles is made at $8.60 the one hundred kilos gross weight, said duty pertaining to column second of the Tariff; and paying no attention to the agreement in force with the United States he obliges the undersigned to deposit the exhorbitant sum of $698.34, spanish gold, being the amount of one of said entries, without taking into consideration my just claims that the appraisement be made according to the same Tariff.

Therefore, considering the great damage done to my interests, I claim an indemnity to cover said damages caused by such unjust exactions and that the amount of $698.34, which I have been ulegally obliged to deposit be returned to me.

As within a short time large importations of machinery for sugar making and other industries will be made from the United States, and considering that this custom house does not comply with the Reciprocity Agreement, I call the attention of the Consul General of the United States to these facts and for the necessary effects.

And to the end that this protest may go on record and furnish the necessary effects as contemplated in the telegraphic instruction sent from Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, to Mr. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of said states, I sign it at Havana on this fourth day of August, 1892.

(Signed) Benito Diaz.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1- With despatch nº. 1667.

Copia. No. 17.

Don BENITO DIAZ, importador debidamente matriculado en esta plaza, respetuosamente expone:

Que PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los bultos de maquinaria importados de los Estados unidos y de manufactura Norte Americana, por los vapores "City of Washington" y "Niagara"; toda vez que esta aduana los considera sujetos a pagar derechos y que son libres, por la tabla A, segun el convenio comercial definitivo, celebrado con los Estados Unidos y el que rige desde primero de Julio de 1892, por ser tornos completos de hierro fundido y acero para oficios mecanicos, y que en dicha tabla la clausula 25 los expresa claramente y dice: "Utiles, utensilios y herramientos para la agricultura, las artes y oficios mecanicos".

Segun el aforo que hace el Sr. Vista pertenecen dichos efectos a la partida 312 del arancel, cuya partida senala segun el convenio con los Estados Unidos, los efectos que le pertenecen y en las condiciones de los importados como libres, y sin embargo afora dichas hojas a $8.60 los cien kilos) ocho pesos, sesenta centavos) peso bruto, cuyo cargo pertenece a la tarifa segunda de dicho arancel, y hace enteramente caso omiso del convenio vigente con los Estados Unidos, obligandome depositar injustamente el exhorbitante importe de $698.34, oro espanol, importe de una de dichas hojas sin atender mis justisimas réclamaciones pidiendo que se me afore, por lo que senala el mismo arancel.

Por lo tanto y considerandome perjudicado en alto grado en mis intereses pido se me indemnice por los danos

y perjuicios que me causan dichas injustas exacciones y que se me devuelva la cantidad de $698.34 que indebidamente se me ha obligado depositar.

Acercandose ademas el momento de hacer importaciones ^considerables ^en maquinaria para la fabricacion de azucar y otras industrias, todo de procedencia de los Estados Unidos de .America, y considerando que esta aduana parece querer omitir por completo el cumplimiento de las clausulas del Tratado, lo que seria perjudicial en mas alto grado a las negociaciones en via de ejecucion y venideras, llamo la atencion del Sr. Consul general de los Estados Unidos de America sobre estos hechos para su debido efecto.

Y para que conste y la presente protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto por el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, a Mr. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de la misma Nacion, fechado el 28 de Junio proximo pasado, firmo la presente.

Habana, Agosto 4 de 1892.

(Firmado Benito Diaz.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1067.

H A V A N A , August 8th, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, August 8, 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

Complying with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last, I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E., the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr. Benito Diaz, merchant of this city, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain bundles of machinery received from the United States by steamers "City of Washington" and "Niagara"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 25, schedule A. of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1667.

H A V A N A, August 9th, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Agosto 8 de 1892.

Excmo. sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio último, tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Don Benito Diaz, comerciante importador de esta plaza, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los bultos de maquinaria recibidos por los vapores "City of Washington" y "Niagara"; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la partida 25 del Tratado de Reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E., con el mayor respeto, ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Send if we can

888

Sent

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1668

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Asking for Agricultural
Reports for 1891.

No. 1668.

U. S. Consulate-General,
Havana, August 8, 1892.

Honorable William F. Stharlin,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg you be pleased to order about a dozen Agricultural Reports for 1891, to be sent me for delivery to several Cuban planters, who are always desirous of receiving said reports.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamm D. Williams
Consul-General.

Ack & thank
Gib -

No. 1669.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba. Resistance to taxation.

Transmitting slip and translation of the account given on this date by the Diario de la Marina of the meeting held by the Syndics of the Retail guilds of this city for the consideration of the increased rates of taxation voted by the Cortes on the tradesmen of this Island, for the fiscal year 1892-93.

No. 1669.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 8, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 1724 written to the Department fourteen years ago to-day, on the economic condition of Cuba, while I was in temporary charge of this office during the absence on leave of the consul general, Mr. Hall, I now have the honor to submit to the attention of the Department the enclosed slip and translation of the account given on this

same

1/

same date by the Diario de la Marina of the meeting held yesterday by the Syndics of the Retail guilds of this city for the consideration of the increased rates of taxation voted by the Cortes on the tradesmen of this Island for the fiscal year of 1892 to 1893.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramn O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
No 1- Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1669.

H A V A N A , August 8, 1892.

From the "DIARIO de la MARINA",-

Translated by Consul General Williams.-

---o---O---o---

THE SYNDICS of the GUILDS.

A meeting of the syndics of the different guilds of the local trade of this city was held yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Santamarina, in accordance with previous announcement, at the rooms of the office of the Secretary of the Retailers' Union.

The meeting was numerously attended. The majority of the retail guilds was represented. There were also present as spectators several syndics of other guilds. The arts and mechanical trades were likewise represented.

The Chairman on taking his seat, expressed his great satisfaction on noticing the approval given by the general trade to the invitation of the committee of the Retailers, as witnessed by the large number and respectability of the persons present. Referring to the augmentation of the taxes just decreed on the tradesmen, which the meeting was about to take under its consideration, according to the terms of the call convoking it, he said that the measures affected not only the interests, but also the dignity of the tax payers. And added that the Governor General had telegraphed the Minister of the Colonies, informing him of the stand taken by the general

trade, and that the Governor General expected a modification of the taxes. But this does not prevent, continued the chairman, the holding of this meeting. He concluded by suggesting to the syndics the convenience of showing what amount of increase of taxation could be borne by each branch of industry, in the case of not being able to obtain a total suspension but only a modification of the increased rates. "No increase of taxes", "No increase of taxes", What we want is their suppression". This was the shout brought out by the last remark of the chairman.

Mr. Lameran, the syndic of the guild of Jewellers, said that the tradesmen that he represented could not pay the quota of $605- assigned them, because the former one of $250- was excessive and its reduction had been asked to $175- Against the guild of Jewellers there existed the circumstance that use cannot be made of the authority, possessed by other trades, of increasing the quota of certain of its members to double the amount fixed by the tariff, because the least increase was sufficient for the transfer of the member on which it might be imposed to the guild of fancy goods, which is yet higher. He recognized the obligation of every citizen to help in defraying the expenses of the Goverhment, but for this justice must be showed in the imposition of taxes. He lamented the fact that upon the tradesmen of this Island, who were always submissive and always patriotic, taxes should be imposed in the manner of punishment. He supposed there must exist some hidden hand proposing to itself to injure trade by finishing with the guilds. By the new taxes ten per cent is imposed on some and on others 450

per cent, and there are reasons for believing that this is done for the purpose of taxing trade out of existence.

There is hidden capital, as well as trades that do not pay in proportion to what they should, yet notwithstanding the increase is imposed on those that are already excessively burdened. Mr. Lameran finished his remarks by proposing the appointment of a committee to address all the corporations and the two political parties of the Island, with the object of inducing these organisms to ask the Government to suspend the law increasing taxes and in case this petition is not attended to, that the resolution be adopted to close their establishments, and delivery to the Government by each member of his license for the carrying on of his business.

Mr. Felipe Gonzalez then remarked that the guild of inferior class eating houses, that paid a $50.- tax with surcharges making it $63., are now rated at $75. each, an amount equalling three times the former one, (sic) given the manner of its distribution and collection. The tax of $250. imposed on restaurants, he qualified as monstrous and proposed that the increase of rates be combatted by all legal means, and in case its enforcement is insisted on, that a resolution be taken to close their establishments, to which end he asked the chair to cite one by one the names of all the guilds and professions.

The representative of the Barbers read a report of the proceedings of their last meeting, in which it is stated that they declared themselves to be injured by the new rates of taxation, imposing $35. on each shop, without their being allowed to constitute themselves into a guild.

He protested in the act against the increase of the tax, and asked that it be reduced to the former rate of $20., without the 75 per cent increase now proposed, and, that the barbers be allowed to constitute themselves into a guild.

Mr.Parrondo, of the guild of coffee-houses, proposed that the opposition to the Minister of the Colonies soliciting the suspension of the new taxes be accompanied by the resolution of all the guilds in which each one explains the damages it sustains.

Mr.Lopez, syndic of the guild of shoe dealers, called attention to the fact that the new taxes are in force since the first of July, and therefore urged the adoption of a plan of defense meeting their unanimous approval. That the shoe stores formerly paid $40.; afterwards that it was raised to $110. as a transitory measure. Now $137. are exacted. If the guild felt that it paid too much at $110., why can it feel less aggrieved with a tax of $137. Besides the increase of tax there is another thing to be taken into account still more grievous. And that is the 2 per cent tax to be paid on each receipt. That, Mr.Lopez remarked represents thousands of dollars even for a dealer in vegetables. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks for the committee of Retailers for their initiation of this movement, and asked that it explain the plan of defense and even of attack it has in view, with the assurance that it will be seconded by all the guilds.

The Chairman stated that the committee of the Retailers had not yet adopted any plan, and that in this matter its efforts to the present were lilited to the

assembling of the syndics of the guilds.

Mr.Nogueira, syndic of cigar manufacturers of partido tobacco, asked in the case of the new taxes not being suspended, if the tradesmen were disposed to close their establishments. (Yes, Yes, Yes, resounded from all sides of the hall.) He said that the people of the Island suffered resignedly every burden; they had poured out their blood and spent immense sums in defense of their common country, and the reward now for those services is the enactment of anti-economic laws of taxation. It is quite just to contribute for the expenses of government but not to the extent of allowing the Government to seize the property of the contributors which is what in the end is to be the effect of these increased taxes and the 2 per cent spoken of by the syndic of the shoe dealers. It is pretended, — Mr.Nogueira added, that we shall even abdicate our constitutional rights, compelling us beforehand, if we wish to carry on our business, to allow an inspector to search our establishments without judicial authority for it. He spoke also of the dangers involved by such a power, given the deficiencies of our public administration, and censures the Government on that account, which retributes certain of its employees with salaries known to be insufficient for decent livelihood. With respect to the 2 % tax on receipts, invoices and drafts, he said that the merchant with a capital of $10,000. turns it over at least ten times during the year, and th 2 % would thereby be raised to a tax of 20 per cent.

With respect to the cigar manufacturers he said that about a dozen were rich, the rest are not, and many of them if they had to liquidate to-morrow would not be able to comply with their obligations. Those manufacturers will have from imperious necessity to deliver up their licenses as manufacturers, but it would bring on consequences that he did not even wish to think of. Thousands of workmen and clerks will go into the streets and then the existence of a private Cabinet, (referring to the Bureau of secret police recently organized for the suppression of brigandage,) will not be sufficient , for the reason that hunger and desperation are bad advisers.

The evil lays in the amount collected for taxes not going into the Treasury, and this fact is proved by the decision of the Home Government to farm out the custom houses.

The eloquent remarks of Mr.Nogueira, were much applauded.

Mr.Alonso alluded to the resolutions adopted by th guild of jewellers. He said that a committee of this guild made a call on the President of the Constitutional Union party, who promised to help the guild with all his power; for he was convinced that it was impossible to pay the increased rates of taxation. After reading the resolutions of the guild of jewellers, which have been already published in our columns, Mr.Alonso put the query: "Shall it be agreed that we cannot pay the new increased rates?" (Yes,/ Yes,/.)

"Shall it be agreed to solicit by means of a rational

"remonstrance the suspension of the new taxes ? ("Yes Yes

"Shall it be agreed if they are not suspended thtes the tradesmen will close their establishments and return their licenses ?" ("Yes! Yes!).

Mr.Pozo of the guild of Book sellers, stated that under the former rates of taxes his guild paid $125. and the new rates exacted $385., without taking into account the petition presented two years ago asking for a reduction because of the rates then paid being excessive. As a proof of the decline in the business of this guild, and of books having become an article of luxury, sufficient was the fact that in this populous city there are only nine book stores.

Mr.Varela, Vice Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce gave an account of the measures already taken by this corporation and explained why it had not commenced at an early date , saying that it was because the first publications of the schedules of rates was only made by the unofficial newspapers, but as the Gazette of Havana began to publish them officially on the 3rd instant, the Chamber was convened and a resolution was adopted asking the suspension of their enforcement. The Governor General is just as desirous, he said, as the tradesmen of a satisfactory solution so, if the schedules are not suspended , the slight will not only fall on the Chamber of Commerce and the Syndics of the guild, but also on the superior authority of the Island. In the continuation of his remarks he said that the two per cent should not cause the uneasiness entertained by Mr.Lopez and Mr.Nogueira, for that tax was only meant to be collected on the receipts of ground rents and interests on loans.

After some remarks from one of the persons present in opposition to those made by Mr. Varela, to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce had no need of waiting for the insertion of the schedules in the Gazette of Havana, so long as they had been published by the other papers that had taken them from the Gazette of Madrid; Mr. Nogueira then arose and called attention to the difference noticeable between the reply given by the Governor General to the Chamber of Commerce and that given by him to the Cigar Manufacturers' Union, which had called upon the Governor General before any other corporation in remonstrance against the schedules. MR. Noguiera continued saying that the answer to the cigar Manufacturers' Union was, that they would be put in force and if they gave a bad result during the first fiscal year, they would be modified. With respect to the 2 per cent tax, he expressed the hope that what Mr. Varela said was true and not what he himself had said nor what is said in the telegrams addressed to the best informed newspapers in regard to this recent Stamp Act.

Mr. Varela insisted that the two per cent tax has no more importance than what he had already stated.

Mr. Sanchez of the Butchers' guild, complained that the tax on the sale of meats was increased to the extent of 400 per cent on the former tax. He favored the petitioning for the suspension of the schedules, and if this is not granted, he proposed the closure of all establishments and the delivery of their licenses.

Mr. Pedro Martell asked if there was any one in favor og the new taxes. (No! No!) "Well, then, we

"ought to ask for their suspension, and if we obtain nothing, we will deliver up our licenses."

The Syndic of the guild of Laundries, after stating that the tax on his guild has been increased 250 per cnt, favored the proposition to petition for the suspension and delivery of the licenses if necessary.

Mr. Santa Cruz de Oviedo of the guild of silver smiths, said that under the former rates the members of his guild paid a tax of $70. but it is raised now to $137

Mr. Lameran proposed that the suspension be asked for by telegraph, and to shut up the establishments if a satisfactory answer is not received at an early date, for it should not be forgotton that the new taxes are now in force and that their payment will soon be exacted.

Mr. Santamarina, the chairman, remarked that before adopting any resolution it will be well to ascertain if besides those present, all the other branches of trade are disposed to close their establishments. To this end he proposed that the idea be communicated to the other guilds, and that a committee be appointed to examine the schedules of rates and to propose the best means of satisfying the necessities of the general trade, and afterwards to call another meeting of the syndics for them to decide on what course to pursue.

Mr. Martinez, of the guild of Jewellers, remarked that all the propositions offered tended to the declaration that the increase of the taxes is wrong, and in favor of appealing for their suspension and of the nevessity of r returning their licenses, if the compensation is not granted. Therefore, in view of this unanimity, he believed

he believed there was no necessity of calling another meeting.

Mr.Juarez, the Vice president of the Retailers' Union, said that it would be dangerous to close the establishments in the case of the suspension not being granted, and proposed that the syndics convoke those guilds that had not yet been assembled, to determine upon a final resolution. He made a careful examination of the schedules showing that the rates are excessive and not in accordance with the idea of an ancrease of 10 per cent stated in the preamble of the Royal Decree putting them into force.

Mr.Alvaro Cuanda, stated with great minuteness and e earnestness the labors he had performed during the last twelve years in favor of his guild, and he congratulated himself, that, thanks to those labors, the position of his guild had very much improved. He complained of the increase of tax rates on the retail grocers.("bodegas".) He remarked also that (sic) the commercial life of this city depends on this industry, and that if the industry dies, then very soon after the grass would grow in the greater part of the streets of Havana. He concluded requesting the suspension of the schedules by telegraph, and that another meeting be held after hearing all the syndics.

At the conclusion of these words, the chairman informed the meeting that the delegate of the government then at his side had just told him that in view of the meeting having been held by the central committee of Retailers, according to the terms of the notice of convocation, and from article 9 of its regulations only con-

concedin voice and vote to the syndics,no resolution could be adopted without their votes.

These words produced a deplorable impression on the audience,and then Mr.Nogueira with exquisite skill put in the remark that it mattered but little that they be prohibited from taking a vote ; for the syndics do not require to give their vote to declare that if the schedules are not suspended all the guilds will close their establishments and will deliver up their licenses. (Great Applause.)

Lastly,the chairman appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Lameran,Alonso,Gonzalez,Caicedo,Lecour,Nogueira,Suarez,Cuanda,Parrondo and Pando to telegraph to Madrid soliciting the suspension of the new taxes and for it to come to an understanding with the syndics of the guilds for further purposes.

The telegram sent by the committee is indited in the following terms:

"Minister of the Colonies; Madrid.

"Syndics retailing guilds arts and trades assembled "decided to supplicate Your Excellency suspension of Re-"gulations and Schedules, leaving former ones in force.

-----0-----

The majority of the syndics did not leave the meeting contented bacause of having encountered an insuperable obstacle in the way of reaching an agreement in the Regulations of the Union of the Retailers. We understand that some of the syndics will meet today,for the purpose of citing all the syndics to another meeting,with the viw of coming to a speedy determination.--

------0------

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1669.

H A V A N A , August 8th, 1892.

ALCANCE AL DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

HABANA.--Lunes 8 de Agosto de 1892.

Los Síndicos de los Gremios.

En la Secretaría del Centro de Detallistas, situado en uno de los entresuelos de la Lonja de Víveres, se celebró en la tarde de ayer domingo, según estaba anunciado, la reunión de los Síndicos del Comercio de la Habana y la Directiva de dicho Centro de Detallistas, bajo la presidencia del señor Santa Marina.

La concurrencia era numerosísima. Estaban representadas en ella la mayoría de los gremios al pormenor, y también se veían algunos Síndicos de industrias que no están clasificadas entre las de la venta al detall. Había asimismo representaciones de las artes y oficios.

Se felicitó la Presidencia de que tan nutrida representación del comercio hubiera acudido al llamamiento de la Directiva del Centro de Detallistas. Refiriéndose á las Tarifas de la contribución industrial, acerca de las que iban á tratar los concurrentes, según los términos de la convocatoria, dijo que no solo afectaban á los intereses, sino también á la dignidad de los contribuyentes. Añadió que el Sr. Gobernador General había telegrafiado al Sr. Romero Robledo exponiéndole la actitud del Comercio, y que la primera Autoridad esperaba que se modificasen las Tarifas. Eso no obsta, continuó diciendo el Sr. Santa Marina, para que la reunión se celebre. Concluyó indicando á los Síndicos que sería conveniente que manifestaran el recargo que podría satisfacer cada industria sobre las cuotas anteriores, en el caso de que no se lograse la suspensión de las nuevas Tarifas y se consiguiera tan sólo modificarlas.

"¡Ningún recargo! ¡Ningún recargo! Lo que queremos es la supresión de la Tarifas!" Esta fué la contestación que obtuvo la última indicación de la Presidencia.

El Sr. Lamerán, Síndico del gremio de Joyerías, dijo que los comerciantes á quienes representaba no podían pagar la cuota de 605 pesos que se les asignaba; porque la anterior, de 250 pesos, era ya excesiva y se había pedido su disminución hasta 175 pesos. En contra del gremio de Joyerías existe la circuntancia de que no se puede hacer uso de la facultad, que tienen otras industrias, de aumentar á determinados agremiados la cuota hasta otro tanto de lo que marcan como tipo las Tarifas, porque bastaba el más lijero aumento para que se clasificara al que fuera objeto de él, en la partida

de quincallería, que es aún más alta. Reconoce la obligación en que está todo ciudadano de ayudar al sostenimiento de las cargas públicas; pero ha de tenerse en cuenta para esto la justicia en la distribución. Se lamenta de que al comercio de esta isla, siempre sumiso y siempre patriota, se le impongan á modo de castigo esas Tarifas. Sospecha que existe una mano oculta que se propone dañar al Comercio acabando con los gremios. En las Tarifas se aumenta á unos el diez por ciento y á otros el 450 por ciento, y hay motivos para creer que se hace eso para explotar en su dia la imposiblidad de vivir. Existen capitales ocultos, industrias que no satisfacen en proporción, lo debido, y sin embargo, el aumento se impone á las que están ya excesivamente recargados en sus cuotas. Concluyó proponiendo el Sr. Lamerán el nombramiento de una Comisión que se dirija á todas las Corporaciones y á los dos partidos políticos del país, con el fin de que estos organismos pidan al Gobierno la suspensión de las Tarifas, y en el caso de que no fuera esa petición atendida, que se acuerde cerrar los establecimientos, haciendo entrega cada comerciante é industrial de las respectivas licencias.

El Sr. González (D. Felipe) manifiesta que el gremio de bodegones, que venía satisfaciendo 50 pesos y con recargos 63, se encuentra ahora conque se le aumenta la cuota hasta 75 pesos, cantidad que equivale al triplo de la anterior, dada la forma del reparto y de la cobranza. La cuota de 250 pesos que se impone á las fondas la califica de monstruosa, y propone que se combatan las Tarifas por todos los medios legales, y que en caso de que se insista en mantenerlas, se acuerde cerrar los establecimientos. Para ello pide que la mesa vaya citando uno á uno á todos los gremios y profesiones.

El representante del gremio de Barberías lee el acta de la sesión última verificada por el gremio, en la cual consta que se declararon perjudiciales las nuevas Tarifas pues imponen á cada barberia 35 pesos, sin que permitan la agremiación de esa industria. Se protesta en el acta contra dichas Tarifas y se pide que se vuelva á la cuota anterior, que era de 20 pesos, sin el aumento de un 75 por ciento que hoy se quiere imponer, y que se permita la agremiación de los barberos.

El Sr. Parrondo, del gremio de cafés, propone que la exposición al Ministro de Ultramar solicitando la suspensión de las Tarifas, se acompañe con las actas de todos los gremios en las que se declare los agravios que cada gremio tiene.

El Sr. López, síndico del gremio de Peleterias hace notar que las tarifas están en vigor desde el dia primero de julio y que urge una resolución y un plan unánime de defensa. Las Peleterías satisfacían antes 40 pesos: posteriormente se elevó la cuota á 110 pesos aunque con el carácter de transitoria. Ahora se exigen 137 pesos. Si antes el gremio se sentía agobiado con la cuota de 110 pesos, ¿cómo no ha de estarlo hoy con la 137? Además de las Tarifas, hay otra cosa que conviene tener mucho en cuenta,

porque es aun más grave que aquellas. Se refiere al 2 por ciento que habrá de abonarse por toda cuenta. Eso, continúa diciendo el Sr. López, representa miles de pesos hasta para un vendedor de verduras. Concluye pidiendo un voto de gracias para la Directiva del Centro de Detallistas por su iniciativa, y le pide que exponga el plan de defensa y hasta de ataque que haya proyectado, en la seguridad de que será secundado por todos los gremios.

La presidencia hace constar que la Directiva del Centro de Detallistas no ha adoptado ningón plan previo, y que en este asunto se ha limitado su gestión hasta ahora á citar á los Síndicos de los gremios.

El señor Noguiera, Síndico del gremio de fabricantes de tabaco de Partido, pregunta si en el caso de no suspenderse las nuevas Tarifas están los comerciantes ó industriales todos dispuestos á cerrar. [¡Si! ¡Si! ¡Si! contestan de todos los lados del salón.] Dice que el país siempre sufrió resignado todas las cargas; derramó su sangre por causa de la patria y por ella se desprendió de cuantiosos recursos. La recompensa á esos servicios es dictar leyes antieconómicas. Justo es tributar para subvenir á las necesidades del Estado, pero no hasta el extremo de que el Estado se incaute de los bienes de los contribuyentes, que es lo que representan á la postre las Tarifas y el impuesto del 2 por ciento á que se refería el Síndico del gremio de Peleterías. Se pretente, añadió el señor Nogueira, que abdiquemos hasta de nuestros derechos constitucionales, obligándonos previamente si queremos ejercer una profesión, á que un inspector pueda registrar nuestra casa sin necesidad de autorización judicial. Habla después de los peligros que esta facultad envuelve, dadas las deficiencias de nuestra administración, y censura por ello al Gobierno, que retribuye á ciertos empleados con sueldos que de antemano se sabe que no bastan para vivir con decoro. Respecto al 2 por ciento sobre las cuentas, facturas y libranzas, dice que el comerciante que gire con un capital de diez mil pesos, los invierte al año diez veces por lo menos, y el 2 por ciento se eleva al 20.

Contrayendo á los fabricantes de tabacos dice que puede haber una docena que sean ricos; el resto no lo son, y muchos de ellos si mañana hicieran liquidación no podrían solventar sus compromisos. Por imperiosa necesidad tendrán dichos industriales que entregar sus licencias, pero traerá consecnencias gravísimas en lo que no quiere ni pensar. Se irán á la calle miles de operarios y dependientes y entonces no bastará la existencia de un Gabinete particular, porque el hambre y la desesperación son malas consejeras.

El mal está en que no va al Erario todo lo que se recauda, y lo prueba el hecho de que se haya acordado el arriendo de la renta de las Aduanas, que es entre todas la de cobro más fácil.

El discurso del Sr. Nogueira, elocuente en muchos períodos, fué muy aplaudido.

El Sr. Alonso refirió los acuerdos adoptados por el gremio de Joyerías. Refiere que una comisión de ese gremio fué á visitar al Presidente del partido de Unión Constitucional, quien prometió ayudar con todas sns fuerzas á los gremios todos, por estar con-

vencido de que era materialmente imposible pagar las nuevas Tarifas.

Se leen después los acuerdos del gremio de Joyerías, publicados oportunamente en este periódico, y terminada la lectura preguntó el Sr. Alonso:

"Se acuerda declarar que no podemos satisfacer las cuotas de las nuevas Tarifas"? (¡Sí, Sí!)

¿Se acuerda solicitar por medio de una razonada instancia la suspensión de dichas Tarifas? *(¡Sí! ¡Sí!)*

¿Se acuerda declarar que si no se suspenden todo el comércio cerrará sus establecimientos y entregarán las licencias? *(¡Sí! ¡Sí!)*

El Sr. Pozo, del gremio de Librerías, hace constar que en las anteriores Tarifas pagaba el gremio 125 pesos y en las nuevas 385, sin tener en cuenta que hace dos años se pidió rebaja por ser excesiva la cuota. Para demostrar la decadencia del gremio y de que estaban considerados los artículos de Librería como de lujo, bastaba el hecho de que en una ciudad tan populosa como la Habana no existen más que nueve librerías.

El Sr. Varela, vicesecretario de la Cámara de Comercio, dió cuenta de las gestiones hechas por esta Corporación y explicó el que no se hubiera reunido antes, fundándose en que las nuevas Tarifas no se conocían en esta isla más que por la inserción hecha en periódicos de índole particular. Cuando las empezó á publicar la *Gaceta de la Habana* el día 3 del corriente, la Cámara resolvió reunirse, y acordó solicitar la suspensión de dichas Tarifas. La Autoridad Superior de esta isla—dijo—está tan interesada como el Comercio en una solución satisfactoria; de modo que si las Tarifas no se suspenden, el desaire se hará no solo á la Cámara de Comercio y á los Síndicos de los gremios, sino á la Autoridad. Manifestó el Sr. Varela también, que no hay por qué temer á ese dos por ciento á que se habían referido los Sres. López y Nogueira, pues ese impuesto no se refería más que á los réditos de los censos y á los intereses de los préstamos.

Después de haber objetado al Sr. Varela uno de los concurrentes, que no necesitaba la Cámara haber esperado la inserción en la *Gaceta de la Habana* después de haberlas publicado dos periódicos tomándolas de la *Gaceta de Madrid*, el Sr. Nogueira hizo notar la diferencia que se notaba entre la contestación dada por el Gobernador General á la Cámara de Comercio y la que dió acerca del mismo asunto á la "Unión de Fabricantes de Tabacos", que antes que ningún otro gremio y Corporación acudió á reclamar contra las Tarifas.

A la "Unión de Fabricantes"—continuó diciendo el Sr. Nogueira—se le dijo que las Tarifas se plantearían y que si daban mal resultado durante un ejercicio, serían modificadas. Con respecto al 2 por 100, ¡ojalá fuera cierto lo que dice el Sr. Varela en vez de ser lo que digo yo y lo que dicen—y esto es lo peor—los telegramas de periódicos siempre bien informados, refiriéndose á la novísima ley del Timbre.

Insiste el Sr. Varela en afirmar que el 2 por ciento no tiene más alcance que el que había indicado.

El Sr. Sánchez, del gremio de Expendedurías de carnes, se quejó de que se les hubiera aumentado un 400 por ciento sobre la cuota anterior y propuso pedir la suspensión de las Tarifas y en caso de no alcanzarse nada, cerrar los establecimientos y entregar las licencias.

Preguntó el Sr. Martell (D. Pedro) si había allí alguno que estuviese conforme con las nuevas Tarifas. (¡No, no!)

Pues entonces debemos representar pidiendo la suspensión y sino conseguimos nada, entregaremos nuestras licencias.

El Síndico de los Trenes de lavado, después de hacer constar que su gremio había sufrido un 250 por ciento de aumento, se adhirió á la petición de suspender las Tarifas y á la entrega de las licencias en caso necesario.

El Sr. Santa Cruz de Oviedo, del gremio de platerías, manifestó que por las anteriores Tarifas satisfacían los agremiados 70 pesos y hoy se eleva la cuota á 137.

Propone el Sr. Lamerán pedir por telégrafo la suspensión de las Tarifas, y cerrar las casas sino se recibe en un término muy breve contestación satisfactoria, pues no debe olvidarse que dichas Tarifas están ya vigentes y muy pronto se exigirá el pago.

El *Señor Santamarina*, presidente. Dice que antes de aceptar ninguna resolución conviene saber si están dispuestos á cerrar los establecimientos no solo los allí presentes sino todo el comercio. Para esto propone que se lleve esta idea al ánimo de los gremios, y se nombre una comisión que estudie las Tarifas y el medio mejor de satisfacer las necesidades del Comercio, y que hecho esto volverían á reunirse los Síndicos y acordarían lo que creyeran oportuno.

El señor Martínez, del gremio de Joyerías, hace notar que todas las proposiciones han coincidido en declarar malas las Tarifas, en pedir la suspensión de las mismas y en la necesidad de entregar, sino se suspenden, las licencias.

En vista de esa unanimidad, cree el señor Martínez que huelga una nueva reunión.

El Sr. Suárez, vicepresidente del Centro de Detallistas, dice que es peligroso el cerrar los establecimientos en el caso de no accederse á la suspensión de las Tarifas, y propone que los Síndicos convoquen á sus gremios los que no lo hayan hecho, para determinar después en definitiva. Hace un prolijo estudio de las Tarifas poniendo en evidencia que son excesivas las cuotas y que no responden á la idea del 10 por ciento de aumento á que se refiere el preámbulo del Real Decreto que las pone en vigor.

El Sr. Cuanda (D. Alvaro) refiere con gran minuciosidad y calor los sacrificios y trabajos realizados por él en beneficio de su gremio durante doce años y se congratula de que gracias á esos trabajos y á esos sacrificios haya mejorado notablemente la situación del gremio á que pertenece. Se queja de los recargos que se imponen á las bodegas en las nuevas Tarifas. Dice después que la vida comercial de esta ciudad depende de su industria y que si la industria muc-

re dentro de poco tiempo crecerá libremente la hierba en la mayor parte de las calles de la Habana. Concluye diciendo que se telegrafíe pidiendo la suspensión de las Tarifas, y citar para una nueva reunión, después de oir á todos los gremios los respectivos Síndicos.

Terminadas estas palabras manifestó el Sr. Presidente que el delegado de la autoridad gubernativa que estaba á su lado le acababa de manifestar que en vista de que la reunión era de la Directiva del Centro de Detallistas, segun los términos de la convocatoria, y de que el artículo 9º de ese Centro sólo concedía voz y voto á los Síndicos, no se podía tomar acuerdo sin el voto de dichos Síndicos.

Producen estas palabras deplorable impresión en el auditorio, y entonces el señor Nogueira con innegable habilidad hace constar que importa poco que se les prohiba acordar nada; pues los síndicos no necesitan emitir su voto para declarar que si no se suspenden las Tarifas todos los gremios cerrarán sus establecimientos y entregarán sus licencias. *(Muchos aplausos).*

Designó por último el Sr. Presidente una comisión compuesta de los Sres. Lamerán Alonso, Nogueira, Suárez (D. Manuel) Cuanda, González (D. Felipe), Carcedo, Lecour, Parrondo y Pando para telegrafiar á Madrid solicitando la suspensión de las Tarifas, y se entienda con los Síndicos para ulteriores resoluciones.

El telegrama redactado por la Comisión está concebido en los siguientes términos:

"Ministro de Ultramar—Madrid.

Síndicos gremios detallistas y artes y oficios reunidos, acordaron suplicar V. E. suspensión Reglamentos y Tarifas, continuando anteriores".

No salió muy satisfecha la mayoría de los Síndicos de esta reunión, en razón ha haber hallado á última hora un obstáculo insuperable para llegar á un acuerdo en el Reglamento del Centro de Detallistas.

Sabemos que algunos Síndicos se reunen al medio día de hoy, para citar nuevamente á todos los Síndicos de los gremios, con el fin de adoptar una rápida determinación.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 18 1892

File

No. 1670.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Five protests at Guantánamo.

No. 1670.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I have to inform you, having just received a letter dated the 5th instant from our vice consul, in charge, Mr. Robert Mason, of Santiago de Cuba, informing me of the U.S. Consular agent at Guantánamo having received in conformity with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th of June last, the following protests:

No. 1 - July 22, from Messrs.

Messrs. C. Brauch & C per
"Thomas Brooks, from
New York against payment
of duties on boxes of pears
preserved in cans.
No 2. - July 29, from Arturo
Luglada & C per "Santiago"
from New York against pay-
ment of duties on barrels
spirit of turpentine.
No 3. - July 29, from Messrs.
Brooks & C against payment
of duties on parts of bagasse
burner by "Santiago."
No 4. - July 29, from Messrs.
Brooks & C against duties on
bagasse burner by "Santiago."
No 5. - July 29, from Mr Louis
Redon against duties on
bagasse burner and 15 pieces
sugar machinery by "Santiago"

But the certified
copies of these protests not
having been received
enclosed

enclosed in this letter, as stated therein, I have in consequence telegraphed him to send them to me at once for their proper presentation to the Governor General and transmission to the Department.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1892
RECEIVED

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 18 1892

No. 1671.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Messrs. Will Bros. against
the appraisement of import
duties on one hundred
and forty barrels of
lubricating oil.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1671.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th. last, I have presented to the Governor General the protest of Messrs. Will Bros, signed in their name and representation by Mr. Alberto Will, managing partner of said firm, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on one hundred and forty barrels of

lubricating

lubricating oil received from the United States by steamer "Niagara" on the 4th of July last; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 20, Schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James D. Williams,
Consul General

2 Enclosures.
No. 1 - Protest of Messrs. Mill Bros., Aug. 9th.
" 2 - Mr Williams to the Governor General, Aug. 11th.

Enclosure No. 1..

With Despatch No. 1671.

H A V A N A , August 11,1892.

Translation.

No.18.

ALBERT WILL of the firm of Will Hermanos of Havana and in behalf of same appears before Mr.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General of the United States,and:

PROTESTS against the appraisement made and the duties collected by the custom house of this port on one hundred and forty barrels of lubricating oil imported per american steamer "Niagara",on the 4th of July of the present year as said duties have been based on the gross weight of the packages and as the barrels are of wood such as are generally used for such purpose they should be admitted free of duty into this Island under the provisions of schedule A,article 20,of the Reciprocity Treaty between Spain and the United States in force since the first of July,1892.

And in conformity with the Sub-Secretary of State's telegram of the 28th of June to Mr.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General of the United States,this protest is signed at Havana,the 9th day of August,1892.

(Signed) Alberto Will,

como socio de Will Hermanos.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 - Despatch no 167.

Copia. No.18.

Don ALBERTO WILL ,gerente de la sociedad de Will Hermanos,de la Habana,a nombre y en representacion de la misma,comparece ante Don Ramon O.Williams,y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho y derechos de importacion cobrados por la aduana de este puerto sobre ciento cuarenta barriles de aceite de lubricar marca F.C.U.importados por vapor americano "Niagara" en 4 de Julio del presente ano toda vez que los derechos han si do impuestos y cobrados tomando por base el peso bruto de los citados ciento cuarenta barriles y siendo estos de madera y los corrientes que sirven de envase a esta clase de mercancia,deben gozar de las franquicias concedidas por el convenio comercial celebrado entre Espana y los Estados Unidos en 1 de Julio de 1892,Tabla A,partida 20.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos á Mr.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General de la misma Nacion,fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado,se firma en la Habana a 9 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Alberto Will,

como socio de Will Hermanos.

Fech ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2,

With Despatch No. 1671.

H A V A N A , August 11,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 11,1892

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Messrs.Will Brothers, signed in their name and representation by Mr.Alberto Will,managing partner of said firm,against the appraisement made by the custom-house of this port on 140 barrels of lubricating oil; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 20,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1671.

H A V A N A , August 11,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Agosto 11 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los sres.Will Hermanos,firmada a su nombre y representacion por D.Alberto Will, gerente de dicha sociedad,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre 140 barriles de aceite de lubricar; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la partida 20, tabla A,del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack & file. aaa
AUG 20 1892

No. 1072.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Transmitting copy and translation of an editorial paragraph of the Diario de la Marina.

No. 1072.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 11, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

With special reference to my despatch no. 1069 of the 8th instant, forwarding a translation of the published account of the proceedings of the meeting held by the Syndics of the Retail traders of this city, in opposition to the payment of the taxes lately increased on the business of this Island by the Government at Madrid, I now have the honor to enclose

copy

1/ copy of an editorial paragraph from the Diario de la Marina of yesterday, informing the public of the refusal of the Colonial Minister to repeal the decree imposing those taxes, and of his order requiring its observation, with request to the parties believing themselves ____ injured thereby, to represent their grievances to the Colonial Office at Madrid, where they will receive due attention.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

No. 1 - Enclosure.
Slip with translation
as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1672.

H A V A N A , August 11,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, August 10,1892.

REGARDING THE NEW TAXES.

In reply to the telegram of the Governor General transmitting another from the Chamber of Commerce of this city, H.E. the Minister of the Colonies says that it is impossible to repeal the law imposing the increased rates of taxation: that it must be observed, and that the tax payers who believe themselves thereby injured should explain their reasons in rational remonstrances to the Colonial office at Madrid, where they will be duly considered.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1672.

HAVANA, August 11, 1892.

DEL

Diario de la Marina.

Miércoles 10 de agosto de 1892

Sobre las nuevas tarifas.

En virtud del telegrama del Gobernador General, trasmitiendo otro de la Cámara de Comercio de esta capital, el Excmo. señor Ministro de Ultramar ha contestado con fecha de ayer, que en términos generales, no es posible acordar la suspensión de las tarifas: que se observe lo dispuesto, y que vayan al Ministerio de Ultramar las reclamaciones razonadas de los interesados, las cuales, agrega, serán atendidas.

Mr. Grinnell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 20 1892

No. 1675.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to Governor General protest of Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez, against the appraisement of import duties on 1000 cases of refined petroleum

2 Enclosures.

No. 1673.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 15, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have presented to the Governor General the protest of Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y Juncaer of the firm of E. Aguilera & Co, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on one thousand cases of refined petroleum imported from the United States by Steamer "Niagara"; said appraisement being

contrary to Schedule D,
No 62 of the reciprocity
agreement between Spain
and the United States.
I enclose copy of said
1/ protest, together with copy
2/ of my communication to
the Governor General of
this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 - Protest of Mr. Aguilera,
Aug. 12th.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
Aug. 13th

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 167.

H A V A NA, August 13,1892.

Translation. No.19.

I,ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co,of this city of Havana,before Mr.Ramon O. Williams,Consul General of the united states of America, on his behalf and in that of Messrs.Longman & Martinez of New yorK.

Do hereby PROTEST against the liquidation made by this custom house of the entry No.869 of the american steamer "Niagara",arrived at this port on the 4th day of July past,of one thousand cases refined petroleum comprised in No.62 of schedule D.of the Reciprocity Treaty, which they have liquidated and demand from us,besides the duty marked in the custom house Tariff in force,an over duty,and further more another of thirty cents per 100 kilos for each degree above 46 of Baume's areometer, which is equal to an over charge of one dollar and fifty cents for each hundred kilos. They state that such over charge is due to what is prescribed by article 8th of the Bill of Revenue (Ley de Presupuesto).

Inasmuch as the senders of the goods and the undersigned do believe that the article in question,refined petroleum,is comprised in schedule D,No.62 of the Treaty, for that reason and for the fact that the american and spanish Courts stipulated that goods named in schedules A.B.C.and D.could not be burdened with later taxes the moment it increased the cost of goods; we do consider that the liquidation is out of order in the way it has been practced,because if it be done in that manner the

rebate stipulated by both Courts of 25 per cent would result a mockery.

The undersigned does also protest against any fine or additional duty this custom house should contemplate for the collection of said duties.

In order that it be known and that this protest may have the necessary effects as expressed in the telegram of Mr. Wharton, Assistant secretary of State of the United States, dated June 28th, 1892, to Mr. Williams, Consul General of that Nation, this document is signed in the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, this 12th day of August, 1892.

(Signed) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure 1 - Despatch 1673.

Copia. No.19.

Don ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca, de esta ciudad de la Habana comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, como Consul general de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda en nombre suyo y de los Sres.Longman y Martinez de New York:

PROTESTA contra el aforo y liquidacion que por esta aduana se ha hecho en la hoja No.869 del vapor americano "Niagara", entrado en este puerto el dia cuatro del mes de Julio proximo pasado de un mil cajas de petroleo refinado del comprendido en el numero 62 de la tabla D. del tratado de reciprocidad con su nacion los cuales han liquidado y nos exigen paguemos ademas los derechos marcados en el vigente arancel un recargo de un diez por ciento sobre ese derecho y tambien y ademas de ese impuesto otro de treinta centavos por cada grado en cien kilos de los pasados de 46 del arcometro Baume, lo cual equivale a un recargo de un peso y cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilos, diciendonos que este recargo obedece a lo que preceptua el articulo 8 de la ley de presupuesto que asi lo ordena.

Y como tanto nuestros remitantes como el que suscribe creen que el articulo de que se trata petroleo refinado esta comprendido en el numero 62 de la tabla D. del tratado creemos que por tal motivo y habiendo convenido los Gobiernos Americanos y Espanol que no serian grabados con impuestos posteriores las mercancias comprendidas en sus tablas A.B.C.D. de modo que aumentase

el costo de las mercancias. Consideramos improcedente la liquidacion en la forma que se nos practica,porque de hacerse asi resultaria una verdadera burla la bonificacion del 25 por ciento al dicho articulo.

Protesta tambien el infrscrito de cualquier multa o derecho adicional que quiera imponer esta aduana por el cobro de los dichos impuestos.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr.Wharb Wharton,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma nacion fechado en 28 de junio de 1892,se firmo en la Habana a 12 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1678

H A V A N A ,August 13,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 13,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest made by Mr.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co of this city, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on one thousand cases of refined petroleum received by steamer "Niagara" arrived at this port on the 4th of last month; said appraisement being contrary to Table D, No.62 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1673.

H A V A N A , August 13,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Agosto 13 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador general de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de junio ultimo,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca,de esta plaza,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre un mil cajas de petroleo refinado recibido por vapor "Niagara" entrado en 4 del mes ppdo; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla D,No 62 del convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED.

No. 1674.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Governor General protest
of Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y
Jimenez against the
appraisement of import
duties on 500 cases
refined petroleum.

2 Enclosures.

No. 1674.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 15, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last, I have presented to the Governor General the protest of Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez of the firm of E. Aguilera & C, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on five hundred cases refined petroleum imported from the United States by Steamer "Yucatan"; said appraisement being contrary to schedule

Schedule D, no. 62 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. I enclose copy of
1/ said protest, together with
copy of my communication
2/ to the Governor General of
this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 - Protest of Mr. Aguilera
Aug. 12th
; 2 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
Aug. 13th

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1674.

H A V A N A , August 13,1892.

Translation. No.20.

I, ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co of this city of Havana, before Mr.Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United States of America, on his behalf and in that of Messrs.Longman & Martinez of New York.

Do hereby PROTEST against the liquidation made by this custom house of the entry No.1.764 of the american steamer "Yucatan" arrived at this port on the 14th day of july passed of five hundred cases refined petroleum comprised in No.62 of schedule D of the Reciprocity Treaty, which they have liquidated and demanded from us, besides the duty marked in the custom house tariff in force, an over duty of ten per cent on that duty, and further more another duty of thirty cents per 100 kilos for each degree above 46 of Baume's areometer which is equal to an over charge of one dollar and fifty cents for each hundred kilos. They state that such over charge is due to what is prescribed by article 8th of the Bill of Revenue (Ley de presupuesto).

Inasmuch as the senders of the goods and the undersigned do believe that the article in question, refined petroleum, is comprised in No.62 of schedule D of the Treaty, for that reason and for the fact that the american and spanish Courts stipulated that goods named in schedules A.B.C.D. could not be burdened with later taxes the moment it increased the cost of goods; we do consider that the liquidation is out of order in the way it has

been practised,because if it be done in that manner the rebate stipulated by both Courts of 25 per cent would result a mockery.

The undersigned does also protest against any fine or additional duty this custom house should contemplate for the collection of said duties.

In order that it be known and that this protest may have the necessary effects as expressed in the telegram of Mr.Wharton,Assistant Secretary of State of the United States,dated June 28th,1892,to Mr.Williams,Consul General of that Nation,this document is signed in the city of Havana,Island of Cuba,this 12th of August,1892.

(signed) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure 1- Despatch 1674.

Copia. No.20

Don ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca, de esta ciudad de la Habana, comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda en nombre suyo y de los Sres.Longman y Martinez de New York.

PROTESTA contra el aforo y liquidacion que por esta aduana se ha hecho en la hoja No.1764 del vapor "Yucatan" entrado en este puerto el dia 14 de Julio proximo pasado de quinientas cajas de petroleo refinado del comprendido en el numero 62 de la tabla D. del Tratado de reciprocidad con su nacion las cuales han liquidado y nos exijen paguemos ademas de los derechos marcados en el vigente arancel, un recargo de un diez por ciento sobre ese derecho y tambien y ademas de ese impuesto otro de treinta centavos por cada grado en cien kilos de los pesados de 46 del areometro Baume, lo cual equivale a un recargo de un peso cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilos, diciendonos que este recargo obedece a lo que preceptua el articulo 8 de la Ley de Presupuesto que asi lo ordena.

Y como tanto nuestros remitentes como el que suscribe creen que el articulo de que se trata petroleo refinado esta comprendido en el numero 62 de la Tabla D. del Tratado creemos que por tal motivo y habiendo convenido los Gobiernos americanos y Espanol que no serian grabados con impuestos posteriores las mercancias comprendidas en sus tablas A.B.C.D. de modo que aumentase el costo de las mercancias. Consideramos improcedente la liquidacion en la forma que se nos practica, porque de

hacerse asi resultaria una verdadera burla la bonificacion del 25 por ciento al dicho articulo.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito de cualquier multa o derecho adicional que quiera imponer esta aduana por el cobro de dichos impuestos.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul general de la misma Nacion, fechado en 28 de junio de 1892, se firma en la Habana a 12 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1674.

H A V A N A , August 13,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 13,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General of the

Islandof Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last, I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co,of this city, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on five hundred cases of refined petroleum received by steamer "Yucatan" arrived at this port on the 14th of last month; said appraisement being contrary to table D,No.62 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 167 A

H A V A N A ,August 13,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Agosto 13 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de junio último,tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E.,la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca,de esta plaza,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto de quinientas cajas de petroleo refinado recibido por vapor "Yucatan" entrado en este puerto el 14 del mes ppdo; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla D,No.62 del convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.,con el mayor respeto,ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack & file. aae
AUG 20 1892

No. 1675.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of ~~State~~.

Economic condition of Cuba,
Yr continuation of
Despatches nos. 1669 and 1672.

No. 1675.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatches numbers 1669 and 1672, I now beg to enclose you the translation of the resolutions adopted on the 11th. instant by the Syndics of the different branches of trade of this city against the increased taxes, with telegraphic answer of the Colonial Minister to Mr. Sanbarma-rina.

The public manifestation that was to have

1/2

have taken place as therein mentioned, of marching to the palace in procession and of delivering the telegram of the Guilds to the Governor General for transmission to the Minister of the Colonies, was prohibited by order of the Governor General.

During the whole day most of the stores and factories of the city were closed in quite protest against the taxes, but perfect order prevailed.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
Slips and translations as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Dispatch No. 167.

H A V A N A , August 12th, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From "EL PAIS" of Havana, August 11th, 1892.

THE ASSEMBLY of the SYNDICS.

After ample discussion it was unanimously agreed to make the following declarations and resolutions as herewith expressed:

L.- That they are now disposed, as always, to contribute with the quota legally corresponding to them for the maintenance of the expenses of Government.

2.- That all branches of industry and trade being extremely burdened by the newly increased taxes, it is in no manner possible to pay them.

3.- That a committee be appointed to address a telegram to the President of the Council of Ministers, informing him of the just complaints of the tradesmen and manufacturers, and of their petition for the derogation of the increase of taxation.

4.- That the same committee receive without delay the complaints from all the guilds and that it present them accompanied with a rational remonstrance, through the Chamber of Commerce to the President of the Council of Ministers.

The Assembly approved the following telegram:

President of the Council of Ministers:

Madrid.

"The syndics of trade and industry assembled "with representatives of arts, mechanic trades, and "professions, constituting the vital forces of the "country, unanimously agree to petition Y.E. to obtain "the derogation of the new rates of taxes because of "it being impossible to pay them.

For the Assembly,

Alonso.

The proposition of Mr. Cuesta to make a public manifestation having been taken into consideration, he together with Mr. Heras and Mr. Cachaza, were chosen as a committee to solicit permission from the proper authority. The committee informed the Assembly that the Regional Governor had told them that the circular issued in view of the public manifestations of the 1st of May was in the way of granting the permission because prohibiting them; therefore the Regional Governor had accompanied them to see the Governor General with whom he conferred for nearly an hour, as a result of which the committee that convoked the assembly was authorized, accompanied by the syndics, to go to the Palace to deliver there to H.E. the telegram in question.

The syndics or representatives of the guilds who may desire to accompany the committee in the performance of its mission, are invited to meet at two o'clock P.M., in the rooms of the Association of Commercial Clerks.

The following telegram received yesterday was also read:

"Colonial Minister to Santa Marina.

"Postponement is impossible: formulate reasonable "remonstrances without loss of time. I do not under-

"stand complaints; small industries, retail trade,
"arts, professions and mechanic trades are favored.
"I believe the rates have not been excessive".

Romero Robledo".

Enclosure No. 1
Hilt dispatch, No. 1675.
Havana, August 12. 1892

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 11 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

LA ASAMBLEA DE LOS SÍNDICOS.

Desde las doce y treinta y cinco minutos de la mañana hasta poco despues de las tres de la tarde de hoy, estuvo reunida la asamblea de los síndicos de los gremios de esta ciudad en el local de la Asociacion de Dependientes del Comercio, asistiendo numerosísima concurrencia.

Muchas fueron las personas que hicieron uso de la palabra mereciendo calurosos aplausos, todos en el sentido de la más enérgica protesta.

Despues de haberse deliberado ámpliamente se acordó por unanimidad, hacer las siguientes manifestaciones y tomar los acuerdos que se expresan:

1º—Que están dispuestos, como siempre; á contribuir con la parte que legalmente les corresponde, al sostenimiento de las cargas del Estado.

2º—Que estando sumamente recargados por las nuevas tarifas todos los ramos de la industria y comercio, no es posible en manera alguna su pago.

3º—Que se nombre una Comision que redacte un telegrama dirigido al Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, comunicándole las justas quejas del comercio y la industria y el deseo de la derogacion de las Tarifas.

4º—Que esa misma Comision sin perder tiempo reciba las reclamaciones de todos los gremios y las eleve en razonada instancia por conducto de la Cámara de Comercio al Presidente del Consejo de Ministros.

El telegrama aprobado por la asamblea, es el siguiente:

"Presidente Consejo de Ministros.
Reunida asamblea síndicos comercio, industria, representaciones, artes, oficios, profesiones y fuerzas vivas pais acuerdan unánimes rogar V. E. logre derogacion nuevas tarifas subsidio por ser cuotas imposible pago.—Por la Asamblea—*Alonso*."

Habiéndose tomado en consideracion una proposicion del Sr. Cuesta (Don Francisco) para que se hiciese una manifestacion pública, se designó á dicho señor, á los señores Las Heras y Cachaza, para que solicitasen el permiso correspondiente de la autoridad. Los Comisionados para ese objeto informaron á la Asamblea, que el Sr. Gobernador Regional les habia objetado que estaba vigente la circular dictada sobre manifestaciones públicas con motivo del 1º de Mayo, la cual no las permitia; fué con ellos á ver al Sr. Gobernador General con quien conferenció acerca de una hora, y ha autorizado á la Comision que convocó á la Asamblea para que asociada á los síndicos vaya á Palacio á entregar á S. E. el telegrama en cuestion.

Los señores síndicos ó representantes de los gremios que deséen acompañar á la Comision á cumplir el acuerdo, están invitados para que concurran á las dos de la tarde del dia de mañana viérnes en el local del Centro de Dependientes.

Lee después el siguiente telegrama que recibió ayer:

"Ministro de Ultramar á Santa Marina. Imposible aplazamiento: reclamaciones razonadas formúlense sin pérdida tiempo. No comprendo quejas: pequeñas industrias, pequeño comercio, artes, profesiones y oficios, están favorecidos. Creo que no han estudiado tarifas.—*Romero Robledo.*"

Queda interrumpida la asamblea durante hora y media, tiempo necesario para que la Comisión realice su cometido. A las cuatro y media llegan los señores Cuesta, Las Heras y Cachaza.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 20 1892

No. 1676.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition
of Cuba. In continuation
of despatches nos. 1669,
1672 and 1675.

No. 1676.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 15, 1892

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatches nos 1669, 1672 and 1675, I now beg to enclose slips and translation of the telegram dated the 10th instant from the Colonial Minister to the Marquis of Apezteguia, President of the Constitutional Union Party. 1/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 167.

H A V A N A , August 12, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA dated August 12, 1892

TELEGRAM.

The Secretary of the Constitunional Union Party furnishes the following telegram for publication:

"St Sebastian, August 10, 1892

"The Colonial Minister to the Marquis of "Apezteguia,

"Havana.

"If they examine the schedules of rates they "will see that all the small industries and retail "trades are favored. The alterations or augmentations "being on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. classes and manufac- "turers of sugar, and do not exceed ten per cent of "the former rates, and they justly fall proportionate- "ly on the large industries. The system of fines "and investigations is much moderated in favor of "the manufacturers in comparison with the former one. "Nevertheless, Government will attend to all reason- "able and just claims, but it is not disposed to yield "to any kind of dictation (imposition). My purpose "and my intention are always inspired in the wel- "fare of those provinces. The people of that coun- "try ought to help me in carrying out measures that "I consider necessary and just.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1676.

HAVANA, August 12, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.
VIERNES 12 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

Telegrama.

Por la Secretaría del partido de Unión Constitucional se nos remite para su publicación el siguiente telegrama:

"*San Sebastián agosto* 10 *de* 1892.

(Recibido á las 7 h. y 7 m. de la tarde del mismo día.)

El Ministro de Ultramar al Marqués de Apezteguía.

Habana.

Si estudian bien tarifas verán que todas las pequeñas industrias y el pequeño comercio están favorecidos. Las alteraciones ó recargos son en las clases de las tarifas 1ª, 2ª y 3ª y fabricantes de azúcar, y esos recargos no exceden nunca del 10 p. 8 de las cuotas antiguas y recaen con justicia y proporcionalmente sobre las grandes industrias. El sistema de multas y de investigación se modera mucho con respecto á lo que había en favor de los industriales. Apesar de esto el Gobierno atenderá reclamaciones razonadas y justas, pero no está dispuesto á ceder ante ningún género de imposición. Mi propósito y mi intención están siempre inspirados en el bien de esas provincias. Los elementos de ese país deben prestarme concurso y ayuda para medidas que tengo por necesarias y justas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 19 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. by Number and File.
AUG 20 1892

No. 1677.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of
Cuba. In continuation
of despatches nos. 1669, 1672,
1675 and 1676.

No 1677.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 13, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In continuation of my despatches Nos. 1669, 1672, 1675 and 1676, I now beg to enclose copy and translation of a telegram received last night by the Governor General from the Minister of the Colonies. 1/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant
Fenn. V. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1677.

H A V A N A , August 13th, 1892.

---T---

Translated by Consul General Williams.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM.

The following telegram was received last evening by the Governor General from the Minister of the Colonies:

" By telegram to Chamber of Commerce you will "see the terms of the question and how exaggerated "are the claims. Suspension not needed. Let the "formation of the guilds begin. And for them to "send their rational expositions that the Ministry "may decide upon them during the second quarter, "since the custom is established of collecting two "quarters at the same time. Before the termination "of the second quarter, all ought to be resolved. "This without suspending, gives satisfaction to the "claimants."

The foregoing telegram is cause of satisfaction, for by reason of the resolution of the Minister, the claims of the industrial guilds will be attended to, that is to say, they will be decided upon before collection.

In view of the telegram of the Minister, we believe that all agitation should cease, and we understand that the Syndics should proceed, without loss of time, to formulate their respective claims, sending them to the Chamber of Commerce, that this corporation give them its support.

We congratulate the tradesmen and manufacturers be-

cause of the result obtained, as well as all persons and corporations who helped to this end.

Justice compels us to make special reference to the intervention of the Governor General in this matter, to the efficiency of whose efforts this favorable solution is greatly due.

Enclosure No. 1
With Dispatch 1647
Havana, August 13. 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

SABADO 13 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

Telegrama importante.

Ayer tarde se recibió en el Gobierno General el siguiente telegrama del señor Ministro de Ultramar:

"El Ministro de Ultramar, al Gobernador General:

"Por telegrama "Cámara de Co-"mercio", verá los términos de la "cuestión y lo exagerado de las re-"clamaciones. No hay que suspen-"der. Que empiecen las operacio-"nes mandadas para la agremiación. "Que vengan enseguida las recla-"maciones fundadas para que el Mi-"nisterio pueda resolver sobre ellas "en segundo trimestre, toda vez que "la costumbre viene siendo se cobre "á un tiempo dos trimestres. Antes "de terminar el segundo todo debe "estar resuelto. Esto sin suspender, "da satisfacción á los reclamantes."

Motivo de satisfaccion es el anterior telegrama, pues en virtud de la resolución del señor Ministro, las reclamaciones de los gremios industriales serán por él atendidas, es decir, que antes de procederse al cobro quedarán aquellas resueltas.

En vista del telegrama del señor Ministro, creemos que ha llegado el momento de que cese toda agitación, y entendemos que los señores síndicos deben proceder, sin pérdida de tiempo, á formular las debidas reclamaciones, remitiéndolas á la Cámara de Comercio, con el fin de que esta Corporación les dé la necesaria unidad.

Felicitamos al comercio y á la industria por el resultado obtenido, y asimismo á cuantas personas y corporaciones han coadyuvado á él.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASS'T

ack & file
W. M. G.

No. 1678.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, August 16, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Forwarding two copies of the Regulations and Tariffs for the collection of the industrial taxes in the Island of Cuba.

Two enclosures.

filed in Library

No. 1648.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 16, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to forward herewith two copies of the Regulations and Tariffs for the imposition, administration and collection of the industrial taxes in the Island of Cuba.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosures.
Two copies as stated.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
AUG 26 1892

ackn. & file

file

No. 1079.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 17, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1679.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 17, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In continuation
of my despatches on
the economic condition
of the Island of Cuba, I
now have the honor to
transmit for the infor-
mation of the Department
a translation of the telegram
received from the Madrid
agent of the Union of
Cigar Manufacturers of
Havana, informing its
president of the new taxes
and of the fiscal restrictions
imposed by the Home
Government

Government on the guilds of cigar manufacturers of this Island, as also, of the resolutions of the latter adopted at a meeting held by their members last Sunday, resolving to close their factories next Monday if these new taxes and fiscal restrictions are not repealed at once by the Home Government.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lamont A. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Dispatch No. 1679.

H A V A N A , August 17, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.
(From "El Diario de la Marina".)

THE STAND TAKEN by the CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

About two hundred members of the Cigar Manufacturers Union met last night at the hall of the Asturian Society, among them representatives of the Vuelta Abajo and Partido leaf tobacco. Mr.Manuel Valle, President of the Union took the chair, and on doing so, informed those present that the central committee on learning of the imposition of the new taxes, so burdensome to the cigar industry, telegraphed to its correspondent in Madrid for correct information, and had received in answer the following telegram :

" VALLE, Havana. Madrid, August 12th, 1892.

" For the collection of the two per cent on "cigars of the leaf of the Vuelta Abajo dis- "trict, they will be valued at $60. per thous- "and ; those of Partido district at $35. ;; and "those of the Santiago de Cuba district leaf, "at $20.- Cigarettes will be valued at $15. "per thousand packages, and cut tobacco at $50. "the 100 kilos.

" The manufacturers entering into arrange- "ments with the Government for lump sums will "pay them quarterly, depositing one quarter in "advance as security. Those who do not enter

"

"into such arrangements must present fortnight-
"ly statements of their purchases of leaf to-
"bacco, and of the cigars manufactured by them
"during each fortnight, with expression of the
"amount of tax due on those manufactured dur-
"ing that period. The collectors of internal
"revenue will examine these statements, and if
"found correct, will approve them and effect
"collection of the tax within the fortnight.
"Should the collectors suspect these statements
"to be incorrect, the internal revenue officers
"are authorized to search the establishments
"and impose a fine of four times the tax, for
"the attempt of defraudation of the revenue,
"without prejudice to the further responsibil-
"ity of the parties before the criminal courts.
"The custom house will stop all shipments for
"which the receipts for the payment of the in-
"ternal taxes are not presented."

" After the publication of the decrees in
"the Island of Cuba, whether there has been an
"arrangement between the Government and manu-
"facturers or not, the factories will be search-
"ed, and the stock appraised with the object of
"estimating the tax and of collecting its a-
"mount within the next four quarters.
"The government stamp is obligatory on all ac-
"count books.
"The strips ordered in 1886, are to substituted
"by stamps, which shall not be cut, and are to

"be affixed to all custom house export permits.

Mr. Ramirez said that the central committee viewed the question in all its seriousness, and is not ignorant of the fact that if the new taxes are put into operation, it will be impossible for the cigar industry to continue; for the poor manufacturers will have to stop, and the rich ones will be ruined if they go on. He therefore proposed that the Governor General be informed that the manufacturers will be under the necessity of returning their licenses if within the term of fifteen days, for example, the repeal of the taxes is not ordered.

Mr. Candido Garcia supported the proposition.

Mr. Manuel Fernandez remarked that twenty hours were sufficient, in his judgement, to transmit a telegram and receive an answer. He proposed to wait during the whole day of Sunday for the decision of the Government, and in case it is not received within that time or that it was unfavorable, to close the factories on Monday.

Mr. Nogueras considered the proposition of Mr. Ramirez quite in place, and besides, that freedom of sale of cigars in the Peninsula should also be asked for in the way of opening new markets to Cuban production. And added, that the taxes now imposed are overwhelming and their payment is impossible. Is there any manufacturer who can pay higher taxes? Is there any manufacturer willing for his establishment to be invaded by the revenue officers, in violation of the Constitution which establishes the sanctity of the domicile? Then if neither thing is possible,

let us inform the Governor General, and if he agrees to suppress this tax we will then desist from our purpose ; otherwise, there remains no other remedy but to close our doors . (Applause.) If the new taxes are not suppressed, we should deliver back our licenses, although we may lament the ill luck of the thousands of the workmen who live by this industry. To come to a resolution on that point he proposed the appointment of a committee to visit the Governor General today, Sunday, inquiring from him if it is possible to obtain the suppression of the new taxes. These words received repeated applause.

Mr.Nogueras said during his remarks, among other things, that it could be supposed that the manufacturers were rich, (alluding to the Colonial Minister,) from the fact of having large buildings for their factories, for this is required by the nature of the business. He also said that a manufacturer who exported ten millions of cigars had to pay for that alone, export duties to the amount of $18,500.

The president then put the question: Does the meeting approve the proposition of Mr.Ramirez ? It was approved by an unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr.Antonio Fernandez, the proposition was condensed into the following form, that :

"The general Junta of the Union of Cigar Manufactu-
"rers , declares :

"First: That they cannot support any of the new tax-
"es with which the cigar industry is burdened.

Second: Neither can they admit, from its material

"impossibility, of the payment of any increase on
"the former taxes.

"Third : Likewise, neither will they accept the in-
"tervention of any Government agent in the opera-
"tions of their factories.

"Fourth: That they are decided to close their fac-
"tories on Monday the 22nd instant, if by that date,
"they shall not have been able to obtain a deroga-
"tion of the new taxes and of the proposed increase
"on the former ones, together with the annulment of
"inspection of their factories by the agents of the
"Government.

Mr. Solis, at the request of Mr. Gustavo Bock, presented the following proposition :

"First: To also shut the factories and branch fac-
"tories of the towns of Santiago, Bejucal, and San
"Antonio.

"Second: That the term of one week be given, not only
"for the manufacturers to arrange their business and
"fulfill their obligations, but also to give time to
"the operatives to search for employment in other
"occupations.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1679
Habana August 17, 1892

DEL
Diario de la Marina.

DOMINGO 14 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

La actitud de los fabricantes de tabacos.

A las ocho de la noche se hallaban reunidos en los salones del Centro Asturiano unos doscientos asociados, entre los que estaban representados así los fabricantes de Vuelta-Abajo como los de partido. Presidió el que lo es de la Unión de Fabricantes de Tabacos, Sr. Valle (D. Manuel), quien manifestó que la Directiva de la Corporación, con noticia de los nuevos impuestos con que se gravan á la industria del tabaco, había telegrafiado á su corresponsal en Madrid, pidiendo noticias concretas de ellos, y que éste le había dirigido el telegrama siguiente:

"Valle. Habana. Madrid, 12 de agosto.

Para efectuar el cobro del impuesto de 2 por 100, se valora en 60 pesos el millar de tabacos de Vuelta-Abajo; en 35 el de Partido, y en 20 el de Cuba. El millar de cajetillas de cigarrillos se valora en 15 pesos y en 50 los 100 kilos de picadura.

El industrial que celebre concierto con el Gobierno pagará por trimestres, dejando uno en fianza. El que no lo celebre, declarará quincenalmente la rama adquirida y la elaboración hecha, acompañando á esa declaración una liquidación del impuesto correspondiente al tabaco elaborado.

El Fisco examinará esas declaraciones, y si las aprueba, se efectuará el cobro dentro de los quince días. Si el Fisco tuviese sospecha de que las declaraciones presentadas no son exactas, los delegados de la Autoridad podrán visitar el establecimiento, recargando por defraudación el cuádruplo del impuesto, sin perjuicio de la responsabilidad criminal correspondiente.

Las aduanas detendrán los embarques que no presenten la guía del pago. Cuando se publique el Decreto en la Isla de Cuba, haya ó no concierto, se visitarán los establecimientos, se aforarán las existencias con el objeto de determinar la ascendencia del impuesto, el cual se cobrará en cuatro trimestres.

Es obligatorio el timbre en los libros de contabilidad.

La precinta que se ordenó en 1886 será sustituida con timbres móviles sin partir, los cuales se unirán á las pólizas de exportación."

En vista de estas conclusiones, que demuestran el pensamiento del Gobierno en lo que respecta á la nueva tributación que se impone á nuestra industria, siguió diciendo el Sr. Valle, la Directiva de la Unión de Fabricantes acordó en la sesión celebrada en la noche anterior, convocar á junta general

ne asociados para que estos deliberasen y tomaran la resolución que estimasen conveniente. En tal virtud, concedía la palabra á los que quisieran hacer uso de ella para que expusiesen su pensamiento.

El Sr. Solís, que actuaba de Secretario, leyó los siguientes datos, presentados por el asociado Sr. D. Gustavo Boock, relativos á la exportación general de tabacos durante los años 1889, 1890 y 1891, con la parte que en cada uno de esos años corresponde á los Estados Unidos, y al costo de un millar de tabacos hechos con rama de Vuelta Abajo, tomando como base el número de los elaborados durante el año 1891 por la fábrica "Henry Clay", y el gasto ocasionado por su elaboración:

El Sr. Ramírez dice que la Directiva ve la cuestión en toda su gravedad, pues no desconoce que de plantearse los nuevos impuestos, se hace imposible la vida de la industria tabaquera, supuesto que los pobres no podrán vivir y los ricos se arruinarán. Propone que se diga al señor Gobernador General que los fabricantes se verán en la necesidad de entregar sus licencias, si en un plazo de quince dias, por ejemplo, no se logre la derogación de los impuestos.

Se adhiere á esta proposición el Sr. García (D. Cándido.)

El señor Fernández (D. Manuel) manifiesta que 20 horas bastan, á su juicio, para trasmitir uu telegrama y recibir la contestación. Propone esperar durante todo el día de hoy, domingo, la resolución, y en el caso de que no se reciba en ese plazo ó sea desfavorable, cerrar el lunes.

El Sr. Nogueira entiende que la proposición del Sr. Ramírez (D. Angel) es oportuna, y que debe gestionarse la libre venta de tabacos en la Península, buscando nuevos mercados á la producción. Pero que los tributos que ahora se imponen son abrumadores é imposibles de cumplir. ¿Hay algún fabricante que pueda pagar mayores tributos? ¿Hay algún fabricante que esté conforme con que su casa sea invadida por un agente del fisco, barrenando la Constitución, que establece la inviolabilidad del domicilio? Pues si no es posible una cosa ni otra, hagámoslo presente al Gobernador General; y si acepta suprimir esto, desistiremos del propósito que abrigamos; de otro modo, no queda otro remedio que cerrar las puertas. *(Aplausos.)* De no suprimirse los nuevos impuestos y el recargo en los anteriores, debemos entregar las licencias, aunque lamentemos la suerte infortunada de los miles de obreros que viven de la industria. Para resolver esto, propone el nombramiento de una comisión que hoy, domingo, visite á la Autoridad, inquiriendo de ella si puede recabar la supresión de los nuevos impuestos y del aumento en las tarifas.—Repetidos aplausos acogen estas palabras.

El señor Nogueira dijo en su discurso, entre otras cosas, que no podría suponerse que los fabricantes fuesen ricos por el hecho de tener sus talleres en grandes edificios, pues así lo requiere la índole de la industria en sus múltiples manifestaciones. Dijo también que un fabricante que exportase diez millones de tabacos tenía que pagar, solo por concepto de derechos de exportación, 18,500 pesos.

El Sr. Presidente pregunta si la junta aprueba la proposición del Sr. Ramírez y los concurrentes la apoyan por voto unánime.

A petición del Sr. Fernández (D. Antonio) se concretó la proposición en la siguiente forma:

"La Junta general de la Unión de los Fabricantes de Tabacos declara:

1° Que estos no pueden soportar ninguno de los nuevos impuestos con que se grava la industria del tabaco:

2° Que no pueden tampoco admitir, por imposibilidad material de efectuar el pago, ningún aumento en los impuestos anterio-

3° Que asimismo no aceptan la intervención de ningún agente de la Autoridad en las operaciones de sus establecimientos.

4° Que están decididos á que aparezcan cerrados el lunes 22 del corriente sus fábricas, si para dicho dia no se ha conseguido derogar los nuevos impuestos y el aumento sobre los antiguos, y dejar sin efecto la inspección y visita de los agentes de la Autoridad."

El señor Solís manifiesta que por encargo del señor D. Gustavo Bock, presentaba las siguientes proposiciones:

"1ª—Que se cierren también las fábricas y sucursales de Santiago, Bejucal y San Antonio.

2ª—Que se dé un plazo de una semana, no sólo para que el fabricante pueda arreglar sus asuntos y llenar sus compromisos, sino también para que los operarios puedan tomar las medidas que les permitan buscar otra ocupación."

Interrogados los señores representantes de Santiago y Bejucal Sres. García Cuervo y Trespalacios, sobre la primera de las anteriores proposiciones, manifiestan su conformidad con la misma.

El Sr. Sr. Valle (D. Juan) desea que se gestione especialmente la supresión de los investigadores, y que los fabricantes no consientan el allanamiento de sus moradas por dichos agentes del fisco.

El Sr. Presidente indica, y la Junta así lo acuerda, que una Comisión nombrada al efecto visite en la mañana de hoy al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General para comunicarle los acuerdos tomados y para suplicarle que con toda eficacia apoye las pretensiones de la Unión de Fabricantes de Tabacos; con lo cual se da por terminada la reunión.

Desp.



file

No. 1680.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 17, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

General acknowledgment of instructions from, numbers 728 to 731, inclusive.

No. 1680.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 17, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 728 to 731, inclusive, all of which have my careful attention.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams.
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED.

Sent August 30-

No 1.681.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 17th 1892.

Mr. Williams

~~to the~~

Dept of State.

Requisition for two copies of Customs Regulations of the United States

---

No 1.681.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 17 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.
D. C.

Sir:

I have to ask of the Department of State, to please furnish for the use of this Consulate General, two copies of the Customs Regulations of the United States, - last edition.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
James O. Wilson
Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
acken & file
AUG 26 1892

No. 1682.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 18, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Presenting to Governor General protest of Messrs J. H. Bernudez & Co against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on cigarette machines of american manufacture.

No. 1682.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 18th, 1892

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th of June last, I have presented to the Governor General the protest of Messrs. J. F. Benedes & C., signed in their name and representation by Mr. Robert Merry, attorney of said firm, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain cigarette machines imported from

from the United States by Steamers "Yumuri" and "City of Alexandria", arrived at this port in last July, because as industrial machines they are admitted free of duty under Table N, paragraph 26 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. I enclose
1/ copy of said protest, together
with copy of my com-
2/ munications to the Governor General of this date.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Two enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest of Messrs. Berndes & C.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Governor General - Dated Aug. 18, 1892.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1682.

H A V A N A , August 18,1892.

Translation. No.21

I,ROBERT MERRY,attorney for Messrs.J.F.Berndes & co, appear before Mr.Ramon O,Williams,U.S.Consul General and in due form:

PROTEST against the exaction of import duties made by the custom house on cigarette machines received by the steamer "Yumuri" and "City of Alexandria" from New York in July last,the same being american made.

Said machines are declared to be free of any duty according to table A,Section 26 of the Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Spain,said being undoubtedly industrial machines.

The entry of the first machine was made in conformity with the spanish version of the treaty as published in the custom house tariff and 50 per cent of the duties paid thereon.

The undersigned therefore protests against said payment,against payment of the duties exacted for the two per "City of Alexandria" as well as against imposition of double duties,fines and any other impositionof consequence on the refusal to pay and finally against any and all exaction arising from declaring as free of duty the machine which has arrived to-day per steamer "Orizaba" from New York,in conformity with the original text of the Convention between Spain and the United States.

Havana 17 August,1892.
(signed) Robert Merry.

Date ut supra.
Before me,
(signed) Ramon O.Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure 1 - With despatch no. 46 Sr.

Copia. No.21.

Don ROBERTO MERRY como apoderado de los Sres J.F. Berndes y Ca, comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto, como sujetas al pago de derechos, de unas maquinas para hacer cigarros de fabricacion americana, importadas por los vapores "Yumuri" y "City of Alexandria" en Julio pasado.

Dichas maquinas son libres de derechos por la Tabla A, partida 26 del Tratado de Reciprocidad vigente, puesto que son maquinas industriales. En la declaracion, en conformidad con la version de dicho tratado en el arancel vigente, fueron declarado como sujetas al 50 por ciento de rebaja, mientras que por el original del convenio debian ser libres.

Los derechos reclamados sobre la primera maquina (vapor "Yumuri", manifiesto No.19) han sido pagados. Por lo tanto protesta el abajo firmado contra dicho pago y tambien contra la imposicion de derechos dobles, multas y cualquiera otro perjuicio que se le irrogue por no pagar los derechos que se le esta exijiendo por las importadas por el vapor "City of Alexandria" asi como por la declaracion que hace de otra maquina que ha llegado hoy por el vapor "Orizaba" y que declara libre de conformidad con el texto del original del Convenio de Reciprocidad.

Habana y 17 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Roberto Merry.

Fecha ut supra.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1682.

H A V A N A , August 18, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 18,1 892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of state of the United states dated the 28th of june last,I have the honor to present to the consideration and resolution of Y.E.,the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Messrs.J.F.Berndes & Co, signed by their attorney Mr.Robert Merry,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on cigarette machines of american manufacture imported by steamers "Yumuri" and "City of Alexandria" in July last, because as industrial machines they are admitted free of duty under Table A,paragraph 26 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1682.

H A V A N A , August 18, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Agosto 18 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor.

Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 del mes de Junio ultimo, tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion y resolucion de V.E. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de los Sres. J.F. Berndes y Ca, firmada por su apoderado D. Roberto Merry, contra el aforo que por la aduana de este puerto se ha hecho sobre unas maquinas para hacer cigarros de fabricacion americana importadas por los vapores "Yumuri" y "City of Alexandria" en Julio pasado, puesto que como maquinas industriales son libres de derechos segun la Tabla A, partida 26 del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E. ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ackn. & file
AUG 26 1892

file

No. 1683.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 18, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1683.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 18, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

For the information of the Department I beg to enclose translation of the memorial presented to the Governor General by the Cigar Manufacturers Union of this city on the 16th instant, asking for the rescindment of the increased taxes recently decreed on its industry, and alleging that otherwise, the factories must close.

I

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One enclosure:
Slip and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 1683.

H A V A N A , August 18, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From "EL DIARIO de la MARINA".-of August 17th, '92

T H E T O B A C C O I N D U S T R Y .

The memorial which in the name of the "Union of Cigar Manufacturers", has been presented to the Governor General, as we announce in another place, is expressed in the following terms:-

To H.E. the Governor General.

Don. Manuel Valle y Fernandez, president of the association named "Union of Cigar Manufacturers", most respectfully represents to Y.E.:-

That the time being near for the collection of the 2 per cent tax decreed by the Colonial Minister, in virtue of the prescription contained in article 14 of the law creating the Budget of this Island, approved the 30th of last June, the Association over which he presides has commissioned him to explain to Y.E., the utter impossibility of the cigar manufacturers being able to pay that tax, because of the extreme decadence which has overtaken their industry, from the want of markets in which to sell their products, and of the excessive taxation now burdening them.

The cigar manufacturers of this Island, Excellency, have found themselves compelled during the last two years to greatly reduce the circle of their business, because of the excessive increase of the import duties on their product in the United States, and, also, because of the prohibitive duties imposed on them in the South American Republics. These impediments have reduced the production of cigars in this Island to truly alarming proportions, as is corroborated by the following statements of the exports of cigars within the last three years:

1889.- 250,467,000. cigars.

1890.- 211,823,000 do.

1891.- 196,644,000 do.

The quantity exported to the United States during the said three years is as follows:-

1889.- 101,698,560 cigars.

1890.- 95,105,760 do

1891.- 52,115,600 do.

As a consequence of this progressive decline, more than 20 per cent of the cigar factories have gone out of existence, and the number of operatives which before, in all the branches of the trade, exceeded fifty thousand in the province of Havana, of which number two thirds corresponded to this city, now scarcely reaches fifteen thousand ; with the additional circumstance that the few operatives remaining, cannot, for want of employment, work more than half a day each in the factories, that is, if they worked ten hours before, they can only work now five hours a day, and, therefore, earn only half the wages they

made before.

Besides, for the collection of the 2 per cent tax, $60. has been fixed as the value of each thousand cigars of Vuelta Abajo leaf, and $25. for those of Partido leaf; when everybody knows that the average value of the first is only $45. and of the second, less than $25 .perthousand. Under such conditions it is not 2, but 3 per cent that is imposed on the cigar industry.

To this must be added the fact that each thousand cigars, calculating the price of each size and making an average of all the sizes, does not yield a net proceeds, after deducting wages, and salaries, cases, house rent &c, of over $3. and often it does not reach that cipher.

For reasons already stated, the stamp tax is likewise very onerous. Up to the present, each thousand cigars, in whatever kind of case, paid a stamp of 50 cents; while now it is not the quantity of cigars that determines the the tax, but the number of boxes in which they are packed; the exaction thereby greatly increasing.

With respect to the quota of the subsidy tax, which has also been increased in 20 per cent on the factories working Vuelta Abajo leaf, and 50 per cent on those working Partido leaf, its exhorbitance is striking at the first glance; for the present one was already considered excessive, even when the cigar industry was relatively prosperous, and more so now, since that prosperity has changed into a critical decline which may end in final ruin.

Neither can the cigar manufacturers resign them-

selves to admit the form of payment imposed by the new regulations, providing for the collection of the taxes every fifteen days, nor can they accept the inspection decreed over the operations of their factories by agents expressly appointed by the Government.

The Constitution of the nation recognizes the inviolability of the domicile, and also recognizes the right both of Spaniards and Foreigners resident in the Spanish dominions to exercise whatever licit profession or industry they may like, without the previous relinquishment of their rights of citizenship; still notwithstanding, these new Regulations do impose upon the cigar manufacturers the obligation of admitting persons, not authorized by judicial warrant, into their factories for the inspection of the operations of their establishments, thereby placing the cigar manufacturers upon a level inferior to that of other citizens.

Besides, all these deputy collectors being unacquaintted in part if not in whole with the mechanism of the operationsof these factories, they would be useless to the Treasury, and on the other hand, for the reasons stated and for others which cannot be hidden from the enlightened mind of Y.E. they would constitute a hindrance in the carrying on of these establishments.

It must also be remembered that the tobacco of Cuba is considered in all countries as an article of revenue, and heavily taxed ; this of itself creates considerable damage to the industry figuring as the second in the Island, and which affords direct employment to more than a

hundred thousand persons in the province of Havana and that of Pinar del Rio, nurturing also a great many small industries forming the greater part of the trade of these two provinces.

These facts must also be taken into consideration, namely, that the stock of leaf tobacco will increase as the manufacture of cigars diminishes, for the crop which scarcely amounted to 100,000 bales in 1881 has reached 216,122 bales in 1891, and, that in the last few years, Key West, Tampa, and Jacksonville, have become transformed into great centres for the manufacture of cigars, almost exclusively from Cuban leaf. The alarming emigration now going on among the Havana operatives towards those foreign cities will increase with the augmentation of taxationand the manufacturers themselves will be forced to follow the same route, for I must not hide from Y.E. the truth that numerous invitations have been received urging them to move their factories to those places, where all kinds of facilities are offered them. The day this takes place, Excellency, then, the importance of this city as capital of the Antilles and first port in Spanish America, will have disappeared, and with it the dignity it imparts to the mother-country ; and no one knows better than Y.E. the grave damage that with this would inflict upon the prestige of our country as a colonial power.

The Colonial Minister justifies the necessity of increasing the taxes in the Island, on the ground of the benefits it derives from the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States ; but it is not observed that the cigar

industry has received, absolutely, no benefit whatever from the Agreement ; and further, that none of the causes have disappeared, but to the contrary, have increased, of those that compelled this Cprporation to send a Commissioner to Madrid to explain to the Colonial Minister, the state of decline of this industry with the view of obtaining a reduction of the taxes, and of an enlarged market in foreign countries for its products as well as additional franchises in the mother-country.

In view of these conditions, the Associstion which honors me with its presidency, trusts that Y.E., appreciating the justice of its complaints, will wxpress to H.E. the Minister of the Colonies, the wants of the cigar industry, with all the earnestness that the case requires, contributing thereby to the repeal of the taxes and of the sur-taxes imposed by the recent decree onthe cigar industry. Otherwise, Excellency, the cigar industry of this country must disappear within a short time, with great damage to itself, as well as to the interests of the public Treasury; for the manufacturers will be obliged, -- not in the tone of protest, which is very distant from their mind, but from necessity, -- given the impossibility of supporting any increase of taxation on the hea- heavy rates they now pay, --- to close their establishments.

In view of the above exposition, I beg that Y.E. be pleased to receive this memorial and resolve it in the sense asked; because of the justice expected from the recognized rectitude of Your Excellency.

(Signed) Manuel Valle.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1683.

HAVANA, August 18, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

MIERCOLES 17 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

La industria del Tabaco.

La instancia que á nombre de la "Unión de los Fabricantes de Tabacos" ha sido entregada ayer al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General, según anunciamos en otro lugar, está concebida en los siguientes términos:

"Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General.

D. Manuel Valle y Fernández, presidente de la sociedad "Unión de los Fabricantes de Tabacos," á V. E. respetuosamente expone:

Que estando próxima la aplicación á la industria del tabaco del impuesto de 2 por 100 decretado por el Ministerio de Ultramar, á virtud de la prescripción que se contiene en el artículo 14 de la Ley de Presupuestos de esta Isla, sancionada en 30 de junio último, la Sociedad que presido me ha comisionado para que respetuosamente exponga á V. E. la imposibilidad material en que se encuentran los fabricantes de tabacos de satisfacer ese impuesto, en razón á la extremada decadencia en que se halla dicha industria, y á la necesidad que siente de que se la proteja abriéndole nuevos mercados y rebajándole las cargas sobrado onerosas, que pesan sobre ella.

Las fábricas de tabacos, Excmo. Sr., hánse visto precisadas de dos años á esta parte á reducir considerablemente la órbita de sus negocios, con motivo de haberse elevado, con evidente exageración, las tarifas de Aduanas en los Estados Unidos para el tabaco cubano, y de haberse dictado medidas prohibitivas para ese producto en las Repúblicas de la América del Sur. Estas trabas han reducido la producción tabacalera de esta isla en proporciones verdaderamente alarmantes, como se comprueba por los siguientes estados de la exportación del torcido en los tres últimos años:

1889—250.467,000 tabacos.
1890—211.823,000 "
1891—196.644,000 "

La exportación que en esos tres años corresponde á los Estados Unidos es la siguiente:

1889—101.698,560 tabacos.
1890— 95.105,760 "
1891— 52.115,600 "

Como consecuencia de esta progresiva disminución, han desaparecido en más de un 20 por 100 las fábricas de tabacos, y el número de operarios, que antes excedía en todos los órdenes de la producción, de cincuenta mil en la provincia de la Habana, correspondiendo dos terceras partes á esta capital, hoy apenas si llega á quince mil; con la circunstancia de que los pocos obreros que quedan, no pueden, por falta de trabajo, permanecer en los talleres más que la mitad del día utilizable para las labores; es decir, que si antes trabajaban diez horas, no trabajan hoy más que cinco, y por consiguiente, no ganan más que la mitad del salario que antes cobraban.

Por otra parte, se calcula para los efectos de la imposición del 2 por 100 en sesenta pesos el precio del millar de tabacos de Vuelta Abajo, y en veinticinco el del millar de Partido; cuando nadie ignora que el promedio del valor del primero es sólo de cuarenta y cinco pesos, y que no llega á veinticinco el del segundo. En tales condiciones no es un 2, sino más de un 3 por 100 el que se impone á la producción tabacalera. Debe añadirse, además, la circunstancia de que á cada millar, calculando los precios de cada vitola y haciendo un promedio para todas, no rinde un producto líquido, (deducidos los gastos de jornales, dependientes, envases, alquiler de casa etc,) superior á tres pesos, y muchas veces no llega á esa cifra.

Por las razones apuntadas, es también onerosísimo el impuesto del Timbre. Hasta ahora, por cada millar de tabacos, cualquiera que fuera su envase, se pagaban por ese concepto $0'50; mientras que hoy no es la cantidad de tabacos la determinante del impuesto, sino el número de cajones en que los tabacos vayan envasados; aumentándose así considerablemente la exacción.

Respecto á la cuota por Subsidio, que también se ha aumentado en un 20 por 100 para los fabricantes de Vuelta Abajo y en un 50 para los de Partido, salta á la vista su exhorbitancia, teniendo en cuenta que ya se consideraban excesivas las anteriores cuotas, cuando la industria del tabaco se hallaba relativamente próspera, y que esa prosperidad háse trocado en profunda crísis generadora de lamentable decadencia.

No pueden tampoco los fabricantes de tabacos resignarse á admitir la forma de pago que en los nuevos Reglamentos se previene, en lo que se refiere al cobre quincenal y, sobre todo, á las visitas de los inspectores nombrados por la Administración para fiscalizar las operaciones de cada establecimiento. Reconoce la Constitución del Estado el derecho á la inviolabilidad del domicilio, y también reconoce que tanto los españoles como los extranjeros residentes en España pueden ejercer cualquier profesión ó industria sin necesidad de abdicar de ninguno de los derechos de ciudadanía; y sin embargo, en los nuevos Reglamentos se impone á los fabricantes de tabacos la obligación de que renuncien al derecho que tienen de que sólo entre en su domicilio la Autoridad—y eso en virtud de auto motivado de juez competente—con lo cual resulta que se les hace de condición inferior á la de los demás ciudadanos. Además, esos delegados, desconocedores en su mayoría, por no decir en su totalidad, del mecanismo de las operaciones de las fábricas, no serían de gran utilidad para el Tesoro, y en cambio, por la causa apuntada y por otras que no se pueden ocultar al ilustrado criterio de V. E., constituirían una rémora inmensa para el régimen de nuestros establecimientos fabriles.

No debe olvidarse tampoco, que el tabaco de Cuba se considera en todos los paises como artículo de renta, y se le impone una fuerte tributación; lo cual crea por sí solo considerables perjuicios á una industria que figura como la segunda del país, que proporciona ocupación de un modo directo á más de cien mil personas en las provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Rio, y que alimenta á gran número de otras pequeñas industrias y á la mayor parte del comercio de esas dos provincias.

También debe tenerse en cuenta que en la misma proporción progresiva que de año en año va disminuyendo la importación del tabaco torcido, aumenta la de tabaco en rama, pues apenas pasaba de 100,000 tercios en 1881 y en 1891 ascendió á 216,122, y que en pocos años se han transformado en centros manufactureros de primer orden, las poblaciones de Cayo Hueso, Tampa y Jacsonville, dedicadas casi exclusivamente á elaborar tabacos con rama de la isla de

Cuba. La emigración verdaderamente alarmante que se siente en la población obrera de la Habana hacia esas plazas extranjeras, aumentará si se ponen en vigor los nuevos impuestos, y los industriales veránse obligados también á seguir la misma ruta, pues no debo ocultar á V. E. que no son pocos los que de varias ciudades de los Estados Unidos vienen recibiendo excitaciones para que trasladen allí sus establecimientos manufactureros, para lo cual se les brinda con toda suerte de halagadoras facilidades. El dia que esto sucediera, Excmo. señor, la importancia de la capital de esta Antilla y su rango de primer puerto comercial de la América española, que con justo título enorgullecen á la Metrópoli, desaparecerían; y V. E. mejor que nadie sabe qué daño tan grave se infligiría con esto al prestigio de la patria como potencia colonial.

Justifícase por el Sr. Ministro de Ultramar la necesidad de aumentar los impuestos en esta Isla, en razón á los beneficios que ha proporcionado el convenio de reciprocidad comercial con los Estados-Unidos; pero no se observa que la industria del tabaco no ha recibido ninguno, absolutamente ningún beneficio de ese convenio, y que no ha desaparecido ni una sola de las causas (antes se han agravado todas) que obligaron á esta Corporación á enviar un comisionado que expusiese el triste estado de dicha industria ante el Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar, con el fin de obtener rebaja en en los impuestos y facilidades para la colocación de sus productos en los mercados extranjeros y en el mismo mercado nacional.

En vista de estas consideraciones, la Sociedad que inmerecidamente presido espera que V. E., comprendiendo la justicia de nuestras quejas, ha de exponer al Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar con toda urgencia las necesidades que siente la industria tabaquera, influyendo con todo empeño por lograr que se dejen sin efecto los impuestos que se han creado para dicha industria y los aumentos decretados sobre los anteriores.

De otra suerte, Excmo. Sr., desaparecerá en un término brevísimo la industria tabaquera en este país, con grave perjuicio para la prosperidad de éste y con no menos grave daño para los intereses del Tesoro público; pues los fabricantes de tabacos se verán obligados—no en son de protesta, que está muy distante de su ánimo, sino impulsados por la necesidad, dado lo imposible de soportar ningún aumento en los impuestos sobradamente excesivos que hoy satisfacen,—á cerrar sus establecimientos.

Por todo lo expuesto, á V. E. Suplico se sirva acoger con agrado esta instancia y resolverla en el sentido que se pide; por ser de justicia que espero merecedor de la conocida rectitud de V. E.—*Manuel Valle.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 24 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ackn. & file
AUG 26 1892

No. 1684.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 19, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Suppression of export and port duties on dye wood.

No. 1684.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 19, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose copy and translation of a communication from the General Government informing this office of the suppression of export and port duties on dye wood shipped from this Island to the United States. 1/

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure: Copy and translation stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1684.

H A V A N A ,August 19,1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the Secretary.

Havana,August 11,1892.

To the Consul General of the United States,

Present.

In answer to your official letter of the 7th of July last addressed to H.E.the Governor General complaining that export duties are being collected by the custom houses of Zaza and Santa Cruz on dye wood,I have the pleasure of informing you by order of that superior authority that under date of the 5th instant the following telegram has been addressed to the Regional and Provincial Governors:

"Amplifying order of June 30th last,dye wood
"enjoys privileges granted to other woods therein
"mentioned,duties collected after September first
"last are to be returned,instruct custom houses.

God guard you many years.

Francisco Fontanals.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1684.

H A V A N A , August 19,1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Como resultado de su atenta carta oficial que con fecha 7 de Julio último se sirvió dirigir al Excmo.Sor. Gobernador General quejándose de que por las aduanas de Zaza y Santa Cruz se cobra tambien derechos de exportacion sobre las maderas palo tinte, tengo el gusto de manifestarle de orden de aquella superior autoridad que con fecha 5 del actual se ha dirigido á los Sres.Gobernadores Regionales y Provinciales el telegrama que sigue:

"Ampliando orden 30 de junio último,palo tinte
"goza de las ventajas de las demas maderasen ella
"espresada,devolviéndose derechos cobrados desde
"1 Setiembre pasado en adelante y dando conocimiento
"aduanas respectivas."

Lo que tengo el honor de trasladar a V.S.en contestacion a su citada carta.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos anos.

Habana,Agosto 11 de 1892.

(Firmado) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta capital.

W.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
AUG 27 1892

No. 1685.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 26 1892
RECEIVED.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 20, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting corrected statement of Spanish flour imported in Havana during the last six months ending June 30th.

No. 1685.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 20, 1892.

Hon. John W. Foster,
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

Referring to my telegram of the 26th. of July in reply to yours of the 25th. of the same, in relation to the importation of flour into Havana during the last six months, ending June 30th, I have now the honor to enclose a corrected statement made from data obtained by an inspection of the custom house books, there being no office here for the furnishing of 1/

of statistical information to the public. According to this statement there have been received at this port during the stated period 7655 bags of Spanish flour against 140.056 bags during the corresponding period of the year 1891.

In general terms, it may be affirmed that the supplies of flour for this Island must hereafter come almost entirely from the United States, as one of the effects of the reciprocity agreement.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
Statement of Spanish flour imported.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1685
Havana, August 20, 1892

Spanish Slow.

From	Date of Entry		Vessel.	Bags	Gross Weight Kilos	
	1892					
Barcelona	January	4	Martin Saenz	160	14420	
Canarias	February	15	Montevideo	.....	.....	13 Brls. coin 58
Santander	March	14	Leonora	350	15 6400	
"		20	Madrileño	109	10028	
"	April	1	Euskaro	545	50140	
Barcelona		10	Vigo	2259	216128	
Santander		12	Seira	259	23828	
"		13	Gaditano	1136	104512	
"		17	Pedro	450	41550	
"		25	Cardina	100	9200	
"		29	Santanderino	1000	92350	
"	May	3	Sevilla	378	34448	
"		22	Enrique	109	10000	
"		24	Gracia	200	18400	
"		27	Palentino	400	37000	
"	June	13	Leonora	200	18400	
			Bags	4655	837738	Kilos

Havana, June 30, 1892.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 1 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1686.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 23, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba

Meeting of the sugar planters and sugar cane farmers held at Remedios - resolution adopted to not admit any further taxation on the sugar industry of that District.

One enclosure

No. 1686.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 23, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

For the information
of the Department, I enclose
the translation of an article
from the Diario de la Marina
of this city, reporting the
facts that at a meeting
of the sugar planters and
sugar cane farmers recently
held at Remedios, a resolu-
tion was adopted to not
admit any further taxation
on the sugar industry of
that District, and of the
appointment of a committee

to explain the reasons of this determination to the Board of Sugar Planters at Havana.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Enclosure.

1. Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1686.

H A V A N A , August 23,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, August 22,1892

THE SUGAR PLANTERS OF REMEDIOS.

At a meeting held by the sugar planters and sugar cane farmers at Caibarien, under the chairmanship of Mr. Vergara, which was numerously attended by both classes, it was agreed absolutely to not admit any further taxation on the sugar industry. Accordingly a committee was appointed composed of Messrs. Artiz, Gamiz, Espinosa, Ariosa, Rodriguez and Solis, to express the reasons of this determination to the Board of Sugar planters at Havana.

26

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1686
Havana, August 25. 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

-Lunes 22 de agosto de 1892.

Los hacendados de Remedios.

En la junta de hacendados y colonos verificada en Caibarién, presidida por el Excelentísimo Sr. D. José Vergara y á la que asistió numerosa representación de ambas clases, se acordó en absoluto no aceptar aumento alguno en la tributación de la industria azucarera, y se nombró una comisión compuesta de los Sres. Artiz, Gamiz, Espinosa, Ariosa, Rodríguez y Jolis, á fin de que como delegados de los hacendados y agricultores de la jurisdicción de Remedios concurran al Círculo de Hacendados de la Habana á expresar las razones y motivos de ese acuerdo.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 1 1892

No. 1687.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1892
RECEIVED.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, August 23, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

Enclosing the translation of the telegram of the Colonial Minister of the 21st instant to the Governor General.

One enclosure.

No. 1687.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, August 23, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my no. 1683, of the 18th instant, enclosing translation of the memorial presented by the Cigar manufacturers of this city to the Govt. asking for the rescindment of the increase of taxes recently decreed on their branch of industry, on the grounds of the latter impossibility for them to pay it, owing to the decay that has overtaken their business during the last five

years, I now beg to enclose the translation of the telegram of the Colonial Minister of the 21st instant to the Governor General, announcing his willingness to accept the collection of the said taxes at the rates formerly paid plus 10 per cent for the next two quarters whilst the protests of the manufacturers are given due consideration.

The cigar manufactories of Havana and neighboring towns, with the exception of three in Havana, closed their doors yesterday.

I am, sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1. Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

WITH Despatch No.1687.

H A V A N A , August 23,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, Aug.22,1892.

Suspension of the new rates of taxes.

The General Government received last Sunday night the following telegram of which we hasten to inform the contributors of the industrial subsidy:

The Colonial Minister to the Governor General.

San Sebastian 21 August, 1892.

I have no objection to the collection of the industrial taxes for the first and second quarters at the former rates plus ten per cent; nevertheless the remonstrances must be sent at once for definitive resolution in connection with the reductions previously made by the Governors General.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1687
Habana, August 23, 1892

Diario de la Marina.
LUNES 22 DE AGOSTO DE 1892

Suspensión de las Tarifas.

En la noche del domingo se recibió en el Gobierno General el siguiente telegrama, cuyo contenido interesa conocer á todos los contribuyentes por subsidio industrial:

"El Ministro de Ultramar al Gobernador General.—San Sebastián 21 agosto 1892.

No tengo inconveniente recaudar primero y segundo trimestre industrial con arreglo antiguas tarifas recargadas 10 por ciento; pero esto obstante precisa se sigan reclamaciones para resolver definitiva previo conocimiento rebajas hechas por Gobernadores Generales."

Desp.

Five

No. 1688.

DEPARTMENT OF ST...
AUG 31 1892
RECEIVED

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 24, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Receipt of Circulars.

No. 1688.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 24, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circulars dated 12th and 21st July, 1892, which have been duly noted.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Lyman B. Hall
Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 1 1892

No. 1689.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1892
RECEIVED

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 25, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition
of Cuba.

No 1689.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 25, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I have the honor
to enclose for the infor-
mation of the Department
the translation of an
article taken from El Pais
of to-day, giving notice
of the intention of the
cigar makers just thrown
out of employment by
the closing of nearly all
the cigar factories of this
city, of holding a meeting
for the adoption of measures
of mutual protection
against the prospective

1/

want

want and destitution now threatening their families and selves.

It is stated that the number of unemployed operatives in this branch of business amounts to eight thousand. I learn from an afternoon paper that the meeting is to be held to-morrow at one of the theatres of this city.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

One Enclosure:
Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1689.

H A V A N A , August 25,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL PAIS of Havana, August 24th, 1892.

The cigar makers of this city have agreed on holding a meeting, for the purpose of deliberating over the situation in which they have been placed by the closing of the factories, and to determine on what is best for them to do. With this view they have appointed several committees, one composed of Messrs. Canal and Redondo, who will notify the Regional Governor this afternoon of their purpose; and another formed by Messrs. Romaella, Cabana and Rodriguez, whose visit we have had the pleasure to receive, will propose proper measures for adoption by this meeting, and for the raising of funds and selection of the place of meeting, with other measures conducent to the ends proposed.

The number of cigar makers thrown out of employment by the closing of the factories amounts to eight thousand, and the retail grocers who in normal times were accustomed to sell them on trust, have fixed next Monday as the limit of their credit. Hence the imperious necessity obliging these operatives to come to some agreement for the mutual protection of their families against future want and destitution.

We offer to the cigar makers in these exceptional circumstances our most cordial aid and sympathy.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1689.
Habana, August 25, 1892.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 24 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

LOS OBREROS.

Los obreros de esta ciudad pertenecientes al ramo de tabacos, han acordado celebrar una asamblea, á fin de deliberar sobre la situacion que les ha creado el cierre de las fábricas, hecho que tiende á prolongarse, y para determinar lo que más les convenga. Al efecto han nombrado varias comisiones, una compuesta de los señores Fernandez (D. Maximino) Canal y Redondo, que se acercará esta tarde á notificar á la autoridad Regional aquel propósito; otra que forman los señores Romaella, Cabana y Rodriguez (Don Pedro,) cuya visita hemos tenido el gusto de recibir, y que entenderá en la propaganda para esa asamblea, y las restantes para arbitrar recursos, proporcionarse local y demás gestiones conducentes al fin que se proponen.

Llega á ocho mil el número de obreros del ramo de tabaquerías que en la actualidad se encuentran sin trabajo por consecuencia de la fundada resolucion adoptada por los fabricantes; y los detallistas que en épocas normales acostumbraban vender al fiado, les han señalado el lúnes de la próxima semana como límite de su crédito. De aquí la imperiosa necesidad de tomar un acuerdo que ponga á sus familias, numerosas las más, á cubierto de ulteriores necesidades y de verdaderas angustias.

Ofrecemos cordialmente á los obreros en estas escepcionales circunstancias nuestro concurso más decidido y nuestras más cordiales simpatías.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SEP 1 1892

for keeping diff to work expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1690.

U. S. Consulate General.

Havana, Aug. 25, 1892.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1690.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, Aug. 25, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I enclose a translation of a paragraph from La Lucha of this city, telling of the fetching of troops yesterday from the country to this city, supposed to have been ordered in anticipation of any disorders that might grow out of the stoppage of the cigar factories. 1/

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1690.

H A V A N A , August 25,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From LA LUCHA of Havana, August 25,1892.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Yesterday morning an express train left the Regla depot, stopping at the stations, Empalme, Guines, Sabana de Robles, Catalina, Melena, Guara, Duran, San Felipe and Quivican, and returned with 800 troops of the line, landing part of them at the Quinta de los Molinos and the rest at the Regla station.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1696.
Havana, August 25, 1892.

LA LUCHA

Director: ANTONIO SAN MIGUEL

Habana 25 de Agosto de 1892

Movimiento de tropas.

Ayer, de mañana, salió un tren *express* de Regla, recorriendo las Estaciones de Empalme, Giné, Sabana de Robles, Catalina, Güines, Melena, Guara, Durán, San Felipe y Quivicán, conduciendo, de regreso á esta capital, 800 soldados de línea, desembarcando una parte de la tropa en la Quinta de los Molinos y el resto en la Estación de Regla.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 5 1892

No. 1691.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy and translation of a communication received from the Governor General requesting to transmit all protests in future against non-fulfillment of the reciprocity agreement by the custom houses of this Island to the respective Regional Governments.

One enclosure.

No. 1691.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to
enclose for the information
of the Department a copy
and translation of a commu-
nication received from the
Governor General on the 17th
instant, requesting me to
transmit all protests in future
against non-fulfillment of the
reciprocity agreement by the
customhouses of this Island to
the respective Regional Governors.
Accordingly, I have returned
fourteen protests to Mr.

Ehninger, our consul at Cienfuegos, and seven others to our vice consul, in charge, Mr. Mason, at Santiago de Cuba, for them to present these protests to the respective Regional Governors as requested by the Governor General.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure.

1. The Governor General to Mr. Williams. copy and translation. August 17. 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1691

HAVANA, August 26, 1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Havana, August 17, 1892.

To the Consul General of the United States.

Sir:

By order of H.E.the Governor General I have to inform you in answer to your official note of the 27th of last month enclosing the protest of Mr.Francisco Pla against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on an iron roller with its shaft and corresponding pieces, that it has been referred under this date to the Governor of the Central Region and of the province of Matanzas for resolution. Accordingly, I have to ask that in future all protests established against the decisions of the custom houses of this Island be first presented to the respective Regional and Provincial Governors to the end that they decide upon them, and should these decisions not prove satisfactory an appeal can be made to H.E.the Governor General.

God guard you many years.

(signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1691

H A V A N A , August 26, 1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba,

Secretaria General.

De orden del Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General tengo el honor de manifestar á V.S.contestando á su atenta carta oficial de 27 de julio ppdo,que con esta fecha ha sido remitida al Gobierno de la Region Central y de la provincia de Matanzas,acompañada de la protesta de D.Francisco Pla contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de dicho puerto de una maza con su guijo y piezas correspondientes,á fin de que sea resuelta por aquella autoridad como corresponde.

Al propio tiempo debo hacer presente a tambien de orden de S.E.que en lo sucesivo todas las protestas que tenga que establecer contra las resoluciones de las aduanas de esta Isla las dirija en primer termino ante los respectivos Gobernadores Regionales y provinciales,á fin de que estos dicten las resoluciones que correspondan, pudiendo caso de no estar conformes con estas acudir entonces en alzada ante la autoridad del Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

Habana,17 de Agosto de 1892.

(signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

N.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Usual instruction.
add
SEP 3 1892

No. 1692.

U. S. Consulate General. ans Sep. 7
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Advising the appointment of Mr. Fred. Delgado, as substitute to take charge of the U. S. consulate at Matanzas, during the absence of the consul Mr. Cheney, and vice consul Mr. Heidegger.

No. 1692.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that in consequence of a letter received under date of the 10th instant from Mr. Henry Heidegger, the U. S. vice consul at Matanzas, in which he advised me that owing to the state of his health, he was in need of making a trip to the United States, and asking me, in view of the absence on leave of the consul, Mr. Cheney, to appoint a substitute to take charge of that Consulate,

I have accordingly appointed Mr. Fred. Delgado, the clerk, for the purpose, and obtained the usual authorization from His Excellency the Governor General.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon A. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 5 1892

No. 1693.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the
Department of State.

Enclosing copy and translation of a communication received from the General Government, requesting to transmit all protests in future of importers against the appraisement of duties under the reciprocity agreement to the respective custom houses.

One enclosure.

No. 1693.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 26, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1691 of this same date informing you of the request of the General Government for this office to send all protests, in future, of importers against the appraisement of duties under the reciprocity agreement to the Regional Governor, I now have the honor to enclose the copy and translation of another note received from it, requesting that such protests be sent hereafter to the respective custom houses. Accordingly,

I have sent four protests to-day to the collector of customs of this port, of which account will be given in subsequent despatches.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure.
1. Mr. Fontanals to Mr. Williams.
August 22, 1892.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1693

H A V A N A , August 26. 1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Havana, August 22, 1892.

To the Consul General of the United States.

Present.

Sir:

Under this date H.E. the Governor General addresses the Governor of the Western Region and of this province as follows:

"Excellency: I have the honor to remit to Y.E.,
"the accompanying official letter of the Consul Ge-
"neral of the United States of the 18th instant en-
"closing the protests of Messrs. J.F. Berndes & Co,
"against the appraisement of machines for the making
"of cigarettes imported by the steamers "Yumuri" and
"City of Alexandria", begging that it be sent to the
"custom house of this port that it may produce the
"desired effects in its respective expediente."

I have the pleasure to inform you of the above and to ask you to send those protests in future to the respective custom houses for the effects indicated in the communication above transmitted.

God guard you many years.

(signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1693.

HAVANA, August 26, 1892.

Copia.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Con esta fecha se dice al Sr.Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de esta provincia lo que sigue:

"Excmo.Sor: Tengo el honor de remitir á V.E.la "adjunta carta oficial del Sr.Consul de los Estados "Unidos de 18 del actual acompañada de la protesta "de los Sres.J.F.Berndes y Ca contra el aforo de "unas máquinas para hacer cigarros importadas por "los vapores "Yumuri y "City of Alexandria",rogando "se sirva enviarla á la aduana de este puerto para "que surta sus efectos en el expediente respectivo".

Lo que tengo el gusto de manifestar á V.S.para su conocimiento y á fin de encarecerle que en lo sucesivo estas protestas las dirija a las aduanas respectivas para los efectos que se indican en la comunicacion transcrita.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos años.

Habana,Agosto 22 de 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

Lock Dep
To Mail Room Dep't.

No 1694.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Aug 27 1892.

Received
Sept 1 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State

Transmitting request of
Dr "Chorrera", unCancelled,
and reporting circumstances
of her transfer

One enclosure - requested.

No. 1694.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 27, 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton.
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I transmit herewith to be sent to the Treasury, the whole register of the steam propeller "Chorrera", of New York, 29 tons burden, which, proceeding from New York and coastwise ports, arrived here from Key West on the 9th instant. The crew of five persons were discharged on the 11th instant in order to return to the United States.

As it was stated that the vessel had been sold to a Spanish subject, this office

expected to be called upon to make bill of sale, and other documents of transfer, and to give the usual official advice to the marine authorities here, of such a sale, in order for the vessel's flag to be duly changed to the Spanish, but some days afterwards, learned that the vessel had been transferred in New York before a Notary Public, and the bill of sale, authenticated by the Spanish Consul, had been accepted by the authorities here as sufficient to effect change of flag.

As this is directly opposite to the practice that has obtained in this office, in previous cases of transfer of vessels and change of flag, and does not seem to be exactly regular, for the reason that the vessel when it sailed

from New York under the American flag, was virtually the property of a Spanish subject, I have to inform the Department of the facts, and transmit the register un-canceled.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully
Your obedient Servant,

Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. file & return
SEP 5 1892

No. 1695.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 27, 1892.

File

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
custom house protest of
Messrs. Benito Alvarez & C,
against the appraisement
of import duties made
on one thousand cases
of refined petroleum.

No. 1095.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 27, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th of June last and with the note of the General Government of the 22nd instant, reference to which is made in my despatch no. 1093, I have presented to the Collector of Customs at this port the protest of Mr. Benito Alvarez y Tabaré's, of the firm of Benito Alvarez & Co. against the appraisement made by

by the Custom House of Havana on one thousand cases of refined petroleum imported from the United States; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 6?, Schedule D, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. I enclose copy of my communication to the Collector of Customs of the 25th instant.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

2 Enclosures:

No. 1- Protest

" 2- Mr. Williams to the Collector of Customs, Aug 25th.

Enclosure No 1.

With Despatch No. 1095.

H A V A N A, August 27, 1892.

Translation.

No. 225

I, BENITO ALVAREZ y TABARES of the firm of Benito Alvarez & Co. of this city of Havana, before Mr. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of the United States of America on my behalf:

Do hereby protest against the liquidation made by this custom House of the entry No 1597 of the Englih Steamer 'Danish Prince' arrived to this port on the eleventh day of July past of one thousand cases refined petroleum comprised in no 62 of Schedule D of the Reci procity Treaty, which they have liquidated and demand from us besides the duty marked in the custom house tariff in force, and a duty of ten per cent on that duty, and further more another of thirty kilos for each degree above 46 of Baumes' aerometer, which is equal to an over charge of one dollar and fifty cents for each 100 kilos. They state that such over charge is due to what is prescribed by article 8th of the Bill of Revenue (Ley de Presupuesto).

In as much as the senders of the goods and the undersigned does believe that the article in question, refined petroleum, is comprised in No. 62, schedule D, of the Treaty, for that reason and from the fact that the american and spanish ciurts stipulated that goods named in sc hedules A. B. C. D. could not be burdened with later taxes the moment it increased the cost of goods; we do

consider that the liquidation is out of order in the way it has been practised because if it be done in that manner the rebate stipulated by both Courts of 25 per cent would result a mockery. In order that it be known and that this protest may have the necessary effects as expressed in the telegram of Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretary of State, dated June 28th, 1892, to Mr. Willimas, Consul General of that Nation, this document is signed in the city of Havana, Island of Cuba, this 22nd day of August, 1892.

(Signed) · Benito Alvarez & Co.

Date us supra,

Before me,

(Signed) Adolfo Sanchez Dolz,

Deputy Consul General.

Enclosure 1 - Despatch 1695.

Copia. No.22.

BENITO ALVAREZ Y TABARES, gerente de la sociedad Benito Alvarez y Ca de esta ciudad de la Habana, comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo y liquidacion que por esta aduana se ha hecho en la hoja numero 1597 del vapor ingles "Danish Prince" entrado en este puerto el dia once de Julio proximo pasado un mil cajas de petroleo refinado del comprendido en el numero 62 de la tabla D. del tratado de reciprocidad con su nacion las cuales han liquidado y nos exigen paguemos ademas de los derechos marcados en el vigente arancel un recargo de un diez por ciento sobre ese derecho y tambien y ademas de ese impuesto otro de treinta centavos por cada grado en cien kilos de los pasados de 46 del arcometro Baume, lo cual equivale a un recargo de un peso y cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilos, diciendonos que este recargo obedece a lo que preceptua el articulo 8 de la Ley de Presupuesto que asi lo ordena.

Y por tanto el que suscribe cree que el articulo de que se trata petroleo refinado, esta comprendido en el numero 62 de la tabla D del tratado creemos que por tal motivo y habiendo convenido los Gobiernos americanos y Espanol que no serian grabados con impuestos posteriores las mercancias comprendidas en sus tablas A.B.C.D. de modo que aumentase el costo de las mercancias. Considero improcedente la liquidacion el forma que se nos practica, porque de hacerse asi resultaria una verdadera burla la bonificacion del 25 por ciento de dicho articulo.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito de cualquier multa

o derecho adicional que quiera imponer esta aduana por el cobro de los dichos impuestos.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion fechado en 28 de Junio de 1892, se firma en la Habana a 22 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Benito Alvarez Tabares.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Adolfo Sanchez Dolz,

Deputy Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1695.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 25,1892.

To the Collector of Customs,

Present.

Sir:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,a translation of which I append,and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 22nd instant,in which I am requested by H.E.the Governor General that all proests against the acts of the custom houses of this Island be hereafter addressed to the respective custom houses for their consideration; I have the honor to present to you the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Benito Alvarez y Tabares,managing partner of the firm of Messrs.Benito Alvarez y Ca,of this city,against the appraisement made by that custom house on one thousand cases of refined petroleum received from the United States by steamer "Danish Prince"arrived on the 11th of July last; said appraisement being contrary to schedule D,number 62 of the reciprofity agreement between Spain and the United states.

God guard you many years.

Havana,August 25th,1892.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Telegram referred to: "Washington D.C.June 28,1892.

"Consul General Williams,

."Havana.

"Repertory contemplated in definitive recipro-
"city agreement not yet compiled. Spanish classi-
"fication of articles in new tariff incorrect and
"not accepted by this government. You will receive
"and present to spanish authorities all protests of
"importers of american products believed to be im-
"properly assessed after July first. Instruct Con-
"suls in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Wharton".

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1695.

H A V A N A, August 27,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Agosto 25 de 1892.

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de junio del corriente ano,cuya traduccion expreso al final,y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General de fecha 22 del actual,en la que de orden del Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General se me encarga que en lo sucesivo se dirijan a las respectivas aduanas de esta Isla las protestas que contra las resoluciones de las mismas se establezcan,a fin de que surtan sus efectos en el expediente respectivo; tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.S.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Benito Alvarez y Tabares,gerente de la sociedad de los Sres.Benito Alvarez y Ca,de esta plaza, contra el aforo que esa aduana ha verificado sobre un mil cajas de petroleo refinado recibido de los Estados Unidos por vapor "Danish Prince" entrado el once de Julio ultimo; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla D,No.62 del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre Espana y los Estados Unidos .

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos anos.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Traduccion del telegrama de referencia:

"Washington D.C.,Junio 28 de 1892.

"Consul General Williams,

"Habana.

"El repertorio prcpuesto en el definitivo con-
"venio de reciprocidad aun no se ha redactado. Es
"incorrecta la clasificacion espanola de articulos
"en nuevos aranceles,y no esta aceptada por este
"Gobierno. Recibira y presentara V.a las autoridades
espanolas toda protesta de importadores de produc-
"tos americanos que se crean aforados indebidamente
"despues del primero de Julio. Instruya Consules en
"Cuba y Puerto Rico.

Wharton".

Sor.Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack. file & return
SEP 5 1892

No. 1696.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 27, 1892.

file

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
Custom House protest
of Messrs. E. Aguilera & Co
against the appraise-
ment of import duties
on twenty six cases
preserved fruits.

No. 1696

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, Aug. 27, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th June last and in accordance with the note of the General Government of the 27th instant, reference to which is made in my despatch no. 1693, I have presented to the Collector of customs of this port a certified copy of the protest of Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez, of the firm of E. Aguilera & C, against the appraisement

appraisement of import
duties on preserved fruits
received by steamer "Burnley";
said appraisement being
contrary to paragraph
35 Schedule A of the reci-
procity agreement between
the United States and
Spain. I enclose copy of
1/ said protest and of my
communication to the
2/ Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the
Collector of Customs,
Aug. 26.

Enclosure No.1

With Despatch No. 1696

H A V A N A , August 27 1892.

Translation. No.23.

I,ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co,of this city of Havana,before Ramon O.Williams, Esq.Consul General of the United States of America,and on behalf of the firm I represent:

Do hereby PROTEST against the liquidation made by this custom house of entry No. corresponding to the English steamer "Burnley",arrived at this port on the 8th instant,of twenty six cases canned fruits comprised in No.thirty five of schedule A,of the Reciprocity Treaty between Spain and the United States,which they have liquidated and demand from us the payment of duties marked in item No.371 of the tariff and to which we cannot be conformed,for the reason that the treaty plainly states that the canned fruits are free of duties and because the same point,regarding the same article has already been litigated in former instance with this administration,the result being favorable to us. We do not understand how they can have changed their minds when the conditions of the treaty have remained unaltered since then.

And in as much as the senders of the goods as well as the undersigned do believe that canned fruits from the United States of America are free of duty on account of being comprised in No.35 of schedule A of the treaty;we do consider such liquidation out of order and do protest against it.

The undersigned protests also against any fine,additional duty or tax this administration should contemplate for the collection of said duties.

That it may be known and in order that this protest shall have the necessary effects as per telegram dated June 28th,1892,from Mr.Wharton,Assistant Secretary of State of the United States to Mr.Williams,Consul General of said States,this document is signed at Havana,this 16th August,1892.

(Signed) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Circular 1 - Despatch 1696.

Copia. No.23.

ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca, de esta ciudad de la Habana, comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, como Consul General de los Estados Unidos y en la mejor forma que proceda en nombre de la sociedad que representa:

PROTESTA contra el aforo y liquidacion que por la aduana de ha hecho en la hoja numero del vapor ingles "Burnley" entrado en este puerto el dia ocho del presente de veinte y seis cajas de frutas en conservas de las comprendidas en el numero 35 de la tabla A, del tratado de reciprocidad con su nacion las cuales han liquidado y se nos exige paguemos los derechos que marca la partida 371 del arancel por lo cual no podemos estar conforme tanto por que el tratado muy claro esplica que las frutas en conserva son libres de derechos cuanto porque habiendonos hecho anteriormente esta administracion un expediente por mercancia identica a la que en dicha hoja importamos y habiendose dicho espediente resuelto a nuestro favor, no comprendemos como pudde haber variado de criterio no habiendo variado las condiciones del tratade de entonces aca.

Y como tanto los remitentes de la mercancia como el que suscribe creen que las frutas en conserva procedente de los Estados Unidos son libres de derechos por estar comprendidas en el numero 35 de la tabla A del tratado.

Por lo tanto consideramos improcedente la liquidacinn que se nos practica y de ella protestamos.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito de cualquier multa o derecho adicional o gabela que quiera imponer esta administracion por el cobro de los dichos derechos.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun el telegrama de Mr.Wharton,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr.Williams,Consul general de la misma nacion,fechado en 28 de Junio de 1892, se firma en la Habana a 16 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1696.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Translation.

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,and in accordance with the communication of the General Government of the 22nd instant,I have the honor to present to your consideration the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,managing partner of the firm of E. Aguilera & Co,of this city,against the apppraisement made by the custom house of this port on 26 cases of preserved fruits received from the United States By steamer "Burnley" arrived on the 8th instant;said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 35, schedule A of the ruling reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

God guard you many years.

Havana,August 26,1892.

(Signed Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

To the Collector of Customs at Havana.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1696.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Copiy.

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de junio último y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno general de fecha 22 del actual,tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion de V.S.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,gerente de la sociedad de los Sres.E.Aguilera y Ca,de este comercio,contra el aforo que por esa aduana se ha hecho sobre 26 cajas de frutas en conservas recibidos de los Estados Unidos por vapor inglés "Burnley" entrado el dia 8 del presente; por ser dicho aforo opuesto á la tabla A,numero 35 del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años.

Habana,Agosto 26 de 1892.

(Signed) ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ack- file & return
SEP 5 1892

No. 1097.

U.S. Consulate General.
Habana, Aug. 27, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Presenting to the
custom house protest of
Messrs. E. Aguilera & Co
against the appraisement
of import duties on
preserved fruits.

No. 1097.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 27, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th June last and with the note of the General Government of the 22d. instant, I have presented to the Collector of Customs at this port the protest of Messrs. E. Aguilera & C.ª signed by their managing partner Mr. Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez, against the appraisement of import duties on 58 cases of preserved fruits received from

from the United States by steamer "Orizaba"; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 35, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain. I enclose copy
1/ of protest and of com-
2/ munication to the Collector of Customs.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1 - Protest.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Collector of Customs,
Aug. 26.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1697.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Translation. No.24.

I/ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, of the firm of E.Aguilera & Co, of the city of Havana, before Ramon O.Williams, Esq., Consul General of the United States of America, and on behalf of the firm I represent:

Do hereby protest pf the liquidation made by this custom house of entry No.2460 corresponding to the american steamer "Orizaba" arrived at this port on July 20th past, of fifty eight cases canned fruits, comprised in No.35, schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States, which they have liquidated and demand fron us the payment of duties marked in item No.371 of the treaty, and to which we cannot be conform for the reason that the treaty plainly states that canned fruits are free of duties and because the same point regarding the same article has already been litigated in former instance with this administration the result being favorable to us.

We do not understand how they can have changed their minds when the conditions of the treaty hve been remained unaltered since then.

And in as much as the senders of the goods as well as the undersigned do believe that canned fruits from the United States of America are free of duty on account of being comprised in No.35, schedule A of the treaty, we do consider such litigation out of order and do protest against it.

The undersigned also protests against any fine, additional duty or tax this administration should contemplate for the collection of said duties.

That it may be known and in order that this protest shall have the necessary effects as per telegram dated June 28th, 1892, from Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States to Mr. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General of said States, this document is signed at Havana, August 16, 1892.

(Signed) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Datum supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1 - Despatch 1697.

Copia. No.24.

ERNESTO AGUILERA Y JIMENEZ, gerente de la sociedad mercantil de E.Aguilera y Ca, de esta ciudad de la Habana comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, como Consul general de los Estados Unidos y en la mejor forma que proceda en nombre de la sociedad que representa:

PROTESTA Contra el aforo y liquidacion que esta aduana ha hecho en la hoja numero 2460 del vapor americano "Orizaba" entrado en este puerto el dia 20 de Julio proximo pasado, de cincuenta ocho cajas de frutas en conservas de las compredndas en el No.35 de la tabla A del tratado de reciprocidad con su nacion las cuales han liquidado y nos exigen paguemos los derechos que marca la partida 371 del arancel por lo cual no podemos estar conformes tanto porque el tratado muy claro esplica que las frutas en conservas son libres de derechos cuanto porque habiendonos hecho anteriormente esta administracion un expediente por mercancia identica a la que en dicha hoja importamos y habiendose dicho expediente resuelto anuestro favor no comprendemos como puede haber variado de criterio no habiendo variado las condiciones del tratado de entonces aca.

Y como tanto los remitentes de la mercancia como el que suscribe creen que las frutas en conservas procedentes de los Estados Unidos son libres de derechos por estar comprendidas en el numero 35 de la tabla A del tratado.

Por lo tanto consideramos improcedente la liquidacion que se nos practica y de ella protestamos.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito de cualquier multa o derecho adicional o gabela que quiera imponer esta

administracion por el cobro de los derechos.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion fechado en 28 de Julio de 1892, se firma en la Habana a 16 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1697.

HA V A N A , August 27,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General,

Havana,August 26,1892.

To the Collector of Customs at Havana.

Sir:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th June last and in accordance with the communication of the General Government of the 22nd instant, I have the honor to present to your consideration the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez,managing partner of the firm of Messrs E.Aguilera & Co,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on 58 cases preserved fruits comprised in paragraph 35,schedule A,of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain which admits them free of duties.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1697.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los Estados Unidos de America en la Habana.

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo y de acuerdo con la comunicacion que con fecha 22 del presente ha dirigido el Gobierno General a este Consulado General, tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.S. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Ernesto Aguilera y Jimenez, gerente de la sociedad de E.Aguilera y Ca, contra el aforo efectuado por la aduana de este puerto sobre 58 cajas de frutas en conservas de las comprendidas en la tabla A, No.35 del convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados que las admite libres de derechos.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos anos.

Habana, Agosto 26 de 1892.

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Sr. Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ack-file order
SEP 5 1892

No. 1098.

U. S. Consul General. file

Havana, Aug 27, 1892.

Mr. Williams

to the

Department of State.

Presenting to custom house protest of Messrs. Morris Heyman Bro. & Co, against appraisement of import duties on certain articles.

No. 1698.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 27, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th of June last and in accordance with the note of the General Government of the 22nd instant, I have presented to the Collector of Customs at this port the protest of Mr. Morris Heyman, of the firm of Morris Heyman, Bro. & Co. of Havana, against the appraisement of import duties made by the

the custom house of this city on the following articles received by steamer "City of Alexandria": 1021 kilos velocipedes appraised contrary to paragraph 51, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain; 399 kilos wood packing cases and 270 kilos tooth picks admitted free of duty under paragraphs 21 and 23, respectively, of schedule A of said agreement.

1/ I enclose copy of protest
2/ and of communication to Collector of customs.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

2 Enclosures:

Protest and communication stated

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1698.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Translation. No.25

I,MORRIS HEYMAN of the firm of Morris Heyman Bro & Co of Havana,in the name and in representation of the said firm,appears before Mr.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General of the United States of America and in the best of forms procedent:

Do hereby protest against the classification made by the custom house of this port,o n the merchandise which in continuation and detailed received from Messrs.morris Heyman Bro & Co Lim.of New York,per steamer "City of Alexandria" entered in this port on the 28th of July ultimo.

On 1021 kilos velocipedes of iron and steel,whereas the custom house considers them subject to the payment of duties,without any rebate having a reduction of fifty per cent by table A,article 51 of the reciprocity treaty in force since July first ultimo,in as much as said article refers to fine manufactures of iron and steel,which includes these velocipedes,being a manufacture of this class.

On 389 kilos packing cases of wood,,which served for the exterior packing of the velocipedes before mentioned,whereas the custom house pretends to collect duties on these cases as if they were velocipedes being free of duty,not only by article 21 of table A but besides,we understand that in the correspondence previous to the treaty between the representatives of both nations,it was

understood that the cases used to contain the artiales included in table C were free of duty.

On 270 kilos tooth picks, whereas the custom house considers them subject to the payment of duties, of which they are free, by table A, article 23, which refers to common wood in ordinary manufactures, in which are included these tooth picks being an ordinary manufacture of ordinary wood.

In witness thereof, and that this protest should have the necessary effects, as disposed in the telegram of Mr. Wharton Assistant Secretary of State of the United States to Mr. Williams, Consul General of said States, dated June 28th ultimo, we sign the present at Havana, the 24th of August, 1892.

(Signed) Morris Heyman.

Date ut supra.

Before me ,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure nº 1 - Despatch nº 1698.

Copia. No.25.

Don MORRIS HEYMAN, gerente de laasociedad de Morris Heyman Hermano y Ca, S.en C., de la Habana, a nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad, comparece ante el Sr.D. Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America, y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de este puerto de los efectos que a continuacion se espresan recibidos de los Sres.Morris Heyman Bro.& Co Lim.de New York, por el vapor City of Alexandria entrado en este puerto el 28 de Julio ultimo.

Por 1021 kilos velocipedos de hierro y acero, toda vez que la aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos sin rebaja ninguna, teniendo el cincuenta por ciento de rebaja por la tabla C, partida 51 del tratado de reciprocidad vigente desde el primero de julio ultimo, puesto que dicho parrafo se refiere a hierro forjado y acero en manufacturas finas, que comprende a los velocipedos por ser una manufactura de esta clase.

Por 399 kilos cajas envases de madera, que han servido para el envase esterior de los velocipedos antes mencionados, puesto que la aduana pretende cobrar derechos sobres estos envases como si fuesen velocipedos, siendo libres de derechos, no solo por el parrafo 21 de la tabla A sino ademas entendemos que por correspondencias anteriores al tratado entre los representantes de ambas naciones, se entendia que los envases de los articulos comprendidos en la tabla C fuesen libres de derechos.

Por 270 kilos palitos de diente, toda vez que la aduana los considera sujetos al pago de derechos de que son libres por la tabla A, parrafo 23 que se refiere a

madera ordinaria labrada en toda clase de articulos que comprende a los palitos de diente por ser una manufactura de madera ordinaria.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios, segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de America a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion, fechado en 28 de Junio ultimo, se firma en la Habana a 24 de Agosto de 1892.

(Firmado) Morris Heyman.

fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1698 .

H A V A N A, August 27, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, August 26, 1892.

To the Collector of Customs at Havana.

Sir:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th June ultimo and in accordance with the communication of the General Government dated the 22nd instant; I have the honor to present to your consideration the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr. Morris Heyman, managing partner of the firm of Morris Heyman Bro & Co, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on the following articles received from the United States by steamer "City of Alexandria" on the 28th of July last: 1021 kilos velocipedes of iron and steel appraised without the reduction of fifty per cent to which they are entitled under schedule C, paragraph 51 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States; 399 kilos packing cases of wood and 270 kilos tooth picks appraised contrary to paragraphs 21 and 23 respectively, of schedule A of said agreement.

God guard you many years.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1698.

H A V A N A , August 27,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los Estados Unidos de America en la Habana.

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo y de acuerdo con la comunicacion dirigida por el Gobierno General a este Consulado General el dia 22 de este mes; tengo el honor de someter a la consideracion de V.S.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Morris Heyman,gerente de la sociedad Morris Heyman y Ca,sociedad en comandita de esta capital, contra el aforo que esa aduana ha verificado sobre los siguientes efectos de procedencia americana recibidos por vapor "City of Alexandria"en 28 de julio del ano actual: 1021 kilos velocipedos de hierro y acero aforados sin el cincuenta por ciento de rebaja a que son acreedores por hallarse comprendidos en la tabla C,parrafo 51 del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre Espana y los Estados Unidos; 399 kilos cajas envases de madera y 270 kilos palitos de diente aforados contrario a los parrafos 21 y 23,respectivamente,de la tabla A del expresado convenio.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos anos.

Habana,Agosto 26 de 1892.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Sr.Administrador de la Aduana de la Habana.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 2 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 5 1892

No. 1699.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 27, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1699.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 27, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the information of the Department, the translation and slip taken from El Pais of to day, giving an account of the meeting held yesterday by the unemployed cigarmakers of this city at the Tejoa theatre. No result was reached, though the prevailing feeling amongst those present seems to have been in favor of emigration to the United States.

I am, Sir
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ram. C. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure.

1. Translation and slip as stated.

Enclosure No. 1

With Dispatch No. 1699.

H A V A N A , August 27th, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams

from "EL PAIS", of August 27th, 1892. ---

---o---

The meeting of the cigar makers thrown out of employment, as previously announced, took place at noon today. The greatest order prevailed and the gathering was so numerous that scarcely an empty seat was left in the Yrijoa Theatre.

Messrs Romaillen, Fernandez, Gonzalez, Fuentes, Barroso, Aguirre and others spoke in high terms of opposition, their speeches being mostly saturated with socialism.

Nearly all the speakers opposed the adoption of violent measures tending to disturb the public peace, for this would please those authorities that look upon the workmen as the most turbulent of agitators.

Three propositions were submitted to the meeting: one, relating to the appointment of a committee to call upon and explain to the Government the critical situation in which the workmen had been placed by the closing of the factories, and to solicit its protection. The second one, which seemed to have met the greater approval, was that favoring emigration to the United States. The third proposition favored the union of all the workmen, as a means to provide against future machinations,

for inasmuch as the manufacturers are under political engagements, sooner or later a solution of the present conflict will be reached, and the workmen will be the sufferers from the reduction in rates.

The first proposition was vehemently opposed ; the second, that of emigration, as we have said, was favored, and the idea of leaving the island in search of employment seemed to prevail.

The meeting dissolved at about half past four, without coming to any conclusion, for on the chair putting the questions to a vote, there arose such an interminable uproar that it ended by a general dispersion.

-----0----

Enclosure No. 1
Nett Despatch 1699.
Havana, August 27. 1892.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 26 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

A las doce de la mañana de hoy se reunió la asamblea convocada por los obreros del ramo de tabaco que se encuentran sin trabajo. Reino el órden más completo, siendo tan numerosa la concurrencia, que apenas habia hueco desocupado en el teatro de Irijoa.

Los Sres. Romaelle, Fernandez (D. Maximino), Gonzalez (D. Eduardo), Fuentes, Barroso, Aguirre y otros usaron de la palabra, pronunciando discursos de viva oposicion, saturados de socialismo la mayor parte. Por casi todos los que hablaron se recomendó la conveniencia de no adoptar procedimientos violentos que tiendan á la alteracion del órden público, porque sería complacer al poder que desea ver en los obreros á los más revoltosos agitadores.

Se sometieron á la asamblea tres proposiciones; una relativa al nombramiento de una Comision que se acerque al Gobierno para hacerle presente la crítica situacion en que los ha colocado el cierre de fábricas, y pedirle que ampare á la clase trabajadora.

La otra, que pareció haber sido mejor acogida que la anterior, fué la de fomentar la emigracion á los Estados-Unidos.

La tercera proposicion fué la de concentracion de los elementos obreros á fin de prevenirse contra futuras asechanzas; pues era seguro que teniendo los fabricantes compromisos políticos que cumplir, tarde ó temprano se daría solucion al conflicto y los obreros serían los paganos, porque les rebajarían el precio de las vitolas.

La primera proposicion fué enérgicamente combatida; la de la emigracion, como hemos dicho, encontró eco, y pareció que predominaba la tendencia de abandonar el pais en busca de trabajo.

Cerca de las cuatro y media terminó la asamblea sin tomarse acuerdo; pues al someterse á votacion las proposiciones un imponente vocerío puso término á la junta y los concurrentes comenzaron á abandonar el local.

Muchas de las insinuaciones que se hicieron con más ó ménos viveza, hacen presumir que, aunque predominaba la tendencia á emigrar, no ha perdido la situacion el carácter de gravedad que le ha dado el cierre de las fábricas.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
acknowledge
SEP 9 1892

No. 1700.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 29, 1892.

file

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt
of the Department's in-
struction No. 732.

No. 1700.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 29, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instruction no. 732 in relation to export and port dues on cedar and mahogany logs shipped, rough or hewn from this Island to the United States; and in connection with this subject I now beg to enclose for the information of the Department copy of a communication from the General Government dated

dated the 24th. instant,
received to-day, advising
this office that the Governor
General not having received
a reply from the Colonial
Minister to his telegram
of the 27th. ultimo, has
again called the attention
of the Minister to the
matter on the said
24th. instant.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General,

1 Enclosure:
The Secretary of the
General Government to
Mr. Williams,
Aug. 24th.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1700.

H A V A N A, August 29, 1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Central Section of the Treasury.

Under date of the 27th of July last the following telegram was addressed to H.E. the Minister of the Colonies:

"United States Consul says that hewn cedar and "mahogany logwood are free of export duty because "imported free in the United States; and as the "translated tariff refers only to logs in rough as "being exempt from duty I ask the explanation of "Your Excellency".

By order of H.E. the Governor General I have the pleasure of informing you of the above, and also to say that under this date the attention of the Minister has been again called to this subject.

God guard you many years.

Havana, August 24, 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Fontanals.

To the Consul General of the United States,

Present.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1700.

H A V A N A, August 29, 1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Seccion Central de Hacienda.

Con fecha 27 de Julio ultimo se dirijio al Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Ultramar el telegrama que sigue:

"Consul Estados Unidos dice trozos maderas "cedro y caoba desbastados son libres derechos ex- "portacion por importarse libres aquellos puertos; "y como arancel traducido dice solo están exentos "troncos cortados ó sin desbastar ruego V.E. aclara- "cion".

Lo que de orden del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador General tengo el gusto de poner en su conocimiento, debiendo hacerle presente que en esta fecha se recuerda la resolucion de dicha consulta.

Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años.

Habana, 24 de Agosto de 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr. Consul Gral. de los Estados Unidos en esta capital.

ouf.

No. 1701.

answer to form
Inst. of Sept 8

U. S. Consulate General,
Havana, August 30 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Returning bond for Mr. Gibbs
Commercial Agent at Nuevitas,
on account of error in name
of place.

No 706.

U.S. Consulate General
Havana, August 30 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D.C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Richard Gibbs, U.S. Commercial Agent at Nuevitas, I return herewith the form of bond recently sent him from the Department for execution, an error appearing therein in the name of the place of his office, - Cardenas instead of Nuevitas, - and have to ask the Department to send him another blank form of bond.

Very respectfully
Your Obt Servant
Lemuel E. Williams
Consul General.

Enclosure - Bond.

Copy.

file

No. 1702.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 31, 1892.



Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Receipt of circulars.

No. 1702.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, August 31, 1892

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's circular dated 18th and 19th instant, the instructions of which will be duly carried out.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Lawrence O. Williams
Consul General.

W.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject & file.
SEP 9 1892

No. 1703.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 31, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition
of Cuba.

No. 1703.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, August 31, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith the translation of a telegram received on the 28th. instant by the president of the Constitutional Union party from the Minister of the Colonies with reference to the imposition of increased taxes on the tobacco industry of the Island. 1/

In view of the conciliatory and

promising

promising force of the Colonial Minister, as expressed in this telegram, the manufacturers have resumed work and the threatened conflict has been thereby avoided.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
Copy and translation of telegram as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1705.

HAVANA, Aug. 31, 1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, August 30, 1892.

AN IMPORTANT TELEGRAM.

The Marquis of Apezteguia, president of the Constitutional Union party, received the following telegram last night from the Colonial Minister:

"San Sebastian, 28 August, 1892.

"Marquis Apezteguia,

"Havana.

"The tobacco industry interests me, but I cannot omit complying with what the Cortes has voted: "so far as reasonable in form and method, I am favorably disposed; but have no authority to exempt "taxation".

Union of Cigar Manufacturers.

Office of the secretary.

Havana, 29 August, 1892.

The directors at a meeting held this evening have unanimously agreed to advise the members of this Union to open their factories at once in view of the telegram addressed to the Marquis of Apezteguia, promising to conciliate as far as reasonable, in the form and the method of effecting the collection of the taxes voted under the law of the budget on the tobacco industry. The same is

herewith published for the information of the cigar manufacturers.

The Secretary.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 1705.
Havana, Aug. 31, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

MARTES 30 DE AGOSTO DE 1892.

Telegrama importante.

El señor Marqués de Apezteguía, Presidente del partido de Unión Constitucional, recibió en la noche de ayer el siguiente:

San Sebastián, agosto 28 *de* 1892.

Ministro de Ultramar á Marqués Apezteguía.

Habana:

Me intereso industria tabaco, pero no puedo dejar de cumplir lo que las Cortes han mandado: cuanto sea racional en la forma y modos, me hallará propicio; pero no tengo facultades para eximir impuesto.

Unión de los Fabricantes de Tabacos.

Secretaría.

La Junta Directiva en sesión celebrada en la tarde de hoy, acordó por unanimidad aconsejar á los señores asociados que abran desde luego las fábricas en vista del telegrama dirigido por el Sr. Marqués de Apezteguía, prometiendo transigir en cuanto sea racional, en la forma y el modo de efectuar el cobro de los impuestos decretados en la ley de Presupuestos para la industria tabacalera.

Lo que por este medio se hace público para conocimiento de los señores fabricantes de tabacos.

Habana 29 de agosto de 1892.

El Secretario.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED.

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack by subject & file
SEP 9 1892

No. 1704.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Aug. 31, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1704.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Aug. 31, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With the view of presenting to the department an indication of the economic drift prevailing here, I have the honor to enclose a translation from La Lucha, 1/ giving an account of the proposition made by a committee of the Board of Sugar Planters to the Governor General for the laying of $1 per ton export duty on sugar to make up for the internal

internal tax laid on that article by the law creating the present Budget of this Island; and of the said proposition having been rejected by the Governor General and Minister of the Colonies on the ground statistics in opposition to the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
James V. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
Slip and translation as stated.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1704.

H A V A N A , August 31,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From LA LUCHA of Havana,August 30,1892.

THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

A committee from the Board of Planters,composed of the Count Diana,Marquis Duquesne,Marquis Santa Coloma and Mr.Amblard,presented itself to the Governor General to inform him that with the object of reaching an agreement reppecting the tax to be imposed on sugar under the present Budget,they had approved a proposition to impose a duty of $1 per ton on the exportation of sugar. In this manner the Government would be able to obtain not only the $700,000 imposed on sugar,but $800,000 or $850,000.

The Governor General called their attention to the fact that the Reciprocity Agreement with the United States prohibited the taxing of sugar in the form proposed: but urged by the committee to lay the proposition by telegraph before the Colonial Minister,out of deference to them,he transmitted the suggestion of the planters to the Minister.

Within a few hours an answer of refusal was received,based on the difficulties presented by the Reciprocity Agreement.

In view of this,the sugar planters are seeking another solution of the question,that will harmonize their interests with those of the Government.

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1704.
Havana. Aug. 31, 1892.

LA LUCHA
Director: ANTONIO SAN MIGUEL
Habana 30 de Agosto de 1892

LOS HACENDADOS

Una Comisión del «Círculo de Hacendados,» compuesta por los señores conde de Diana, marqués Duquesne, marqués de Santa Coloma y Amblard, se presentó al General Rodríguez Arias manifestándole que con el fin de llegar á un concierto en el particular relativo al impuesto sobre el azúcar á que se refiere la vigente ley de Presupuestos, habían acordado que se podía gravar con 1 peso por tonelada la exportación de dicho producto. De este modo el Gobierno podría obtener no los 700,000 pesos consignados como ingreso, sino ochocientos ú ochocientos cincuenta mil.

El General les hizo observar que el Tratado con los Estados Unidos se oponía á gravar el azúcar en la forma propuesta; pero instado para que diese cuenta, por telégrafo, al Ministro, de su proposición, el señor Rodríguez Arias se mostró deferente con la Comisión, y trasmitió por el cable al señor Romero Robledo la indicación de los señores hacendados.

Pocas horas después contestaba el Ministro, en sentido negativo, por las dificultades que para ello presentaba el Tratado.

En vista de esto, se está buscando por los productores de azúcar una nueva solución al particular, que armonice con los suyos, los intereses del Estado.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1705.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 1, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

General acknowledgment of instructions from numbers 1321 to 1335, inclusive.

No. 1705.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 1, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions numbered 732 to 735, inclusive, of which, number 732, has already been reported upon separately.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Mr. Grinnell

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 7 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 9 1892
file

No. 1706.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 1st, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Submitting to the consideration of the Department a request of Messrs. R. M. & D. P. Hall, of 19 Liberty street, New York.

No. 1706.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 1st, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to submit
to the consideration of
the Department the ac-
companying copy of a
letter, with Statement,
received by this office
from the law firm of
Messrs. R.M. & D.P. Hall,
19 Liberty Street, New York,
in regard to a claim
they appear to be about
to prepare and to establish
through the Department
against the Government
of Spain in favor of their
clients

clients Messrs. Longman & Martinez, 207 Pearl Street, Newyork, for the alleged infraction of the terms of the Reciprocity Agreement between the United States and Spain in the matter of petroleum imported into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico from the United States. I enclose copy of my
2/ answer thereto dated the 12th instant, and also the copy of another letter received from them dated
3/ the 23d instant, with that of my answer to the
4/ latter of this same date.

In this connection I have to say that their first letter was delivered to me by Mr. Ernesto Aguilera of this city, the agent, as I understand, of

of Messrs. Longman & Martinez; and that, the matter having come under the purview of your telegram of the 28th of June, which was shown to Mr. Aguilera, I accordingly received and presented his protests to the Governor General on the 13th instant, and reported the facts to the Department in my despatches Nos. 1673 and 1674, deeming that I had thereby conformed to the instructions of the Department and complied, so far as the offices of this Consulate General were required, with the necessities of the case.

But the last dated letter of those advocates plainly shows that they

they are not satisfied with this procedure; and furthermore, that they are under the impression that they can require, by personal right, the performance of services by this office in an affair pertaining to a treaty between the United States and Spain, without the previous knowledge, consent or instructions of the Department of State, and coming, therefore, from my point of view, under the prohibitions of Section 1751 of the Revised Statutes and paragraphs 396 and 446 of the Consular Regulations of the United States.

Under these views of the case I have asked those gentlemen in a letter

letter of this date, of which copy is herewith accompanied, to address their request to the Department, whose instructions in the matter I respectfully await.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Four enclosures:

No. 1- Messrs. R. M. & D. P. Hall to Mr. Williams, with statement, Aug. 5, 1892.

" 2- Mr. Williams to Messrs. R. M. & D. P. Hall, Aug. 12th.

" 3- Messrs. R. M. & D. P. Hall to Mr. Williams, Aug. 25,

" 4- Mr. Williams to Messrs. R. M. & D. P. Hall, Sept. 1st.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1706.

HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1892.

Copy.

New York, August 5th, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

U.S. Consul General,

Havana.

Sir:

We desire to call your attention, on behalf of our clients Messrs. Longman & Martinez of this city (with the view to its possible connection by you as representative in Havana of the commercial interests of our citizens) to the manner in which, as our clients understand it, certain officials in the revenue service of Cuba and porto Rico would appear to be seeking to nullify the plain provisions of the recent reciprocity agreements entered into between the United States and Spain. For this purpose we very respectfully beg your careful consideration of the facts and agreements contained in the enclosed statement, entertaining the hope that, through your good offices in the premises, any such conduct may be at once checked, without recourse to an application to the Secretary of State, or to the ventilation of such state of affairs in the public press. Our clients are resolved, that if they can help it, this outrage shall not be consumated. We ask your indulgence for the particularity with which we have felt called upon to treat the subject, well knowing that the reciprocity agreements are familiar to you in every aspect. We have found it necessary to take this course

in order to satisfy ourselves that the matter shall be so presented as to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to our exact meaning.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) R.M.&D.P.Hall.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1706.

HAVANA, Sept. 1 1892.

Copy.

STATEMENT.

Our clients, Messrs. Longman & Martinez, of #207 Pearl Street, New York City, have been engaged as a part of their business for the last fifteen years, in the introduction into the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, of a brand of refined petroleum of their manufacture which has become very favorably known in the west Indies by the name of "Luz Diamante". Their correspondents in both Islands are very numerous, and are large importers of the brand, and large sums of money have been expended by our clients in advertising it, and in pushing its introduction. Their orders even during the time when the duties imposed by Spain upon the importation of refined petroleum into these Islands were so excessive that they amounted to as much as $2.75 a case, were still of importance; during this period our clients kept the brand constantly before the public in both Islands, and when reciprocity came they were peculiarly entitled to expect that they should reap the benefit of their persistent efforts and large expenditures. Indeed, they state to us, that but for the unwarranted conduct complained of, they are of the opinion that their shipments from the first day of July, 1892, to the present time ought to have been, and probably would have been, fully 50,000 cases.

About July 1st, 1892, they began to ship heavily to Cuba and Porto Rico, in reliance upon the reciprocity

agreement going into effect from and after that date. Orders for the brand flowed in upon them, when suddenly this condition of affairs seems to have been checked, and, as our clients are informed, by an attempt on the part of the custom house authorities in Cuba and Porto Rico (and especially those officials who are not in high authority) to decide that refined petroleum with a gravity of over 46° Baume shall be subject to a duty of 30 cents for every degree of gravity over 46 Baume. In addition to this decision, our clients understand, that a report has been circulated in Cuba and Porto Rico, (whether in the interests of manufacturers of refined petroleum in these Islands or of others we cannot state,) to the effect that a change of duty on refined petroleum is about to occur and is on the point of occuring. In consequence of such action, coupled with such report, our clients are in constant receipt of cable messages, countermanding orders sent by mail, and receivers of "Luz Diamante" in Cuba and Porto Rico (our clients correspondents) appear to dread to import it; and in addition to countermanding orders already given, are, as our clients believe, witholding orders for large quantities of the brand, which our clients have every reason to know they require, to meet the demand for it, which is the result of the persistent efforts made for several years by our clients to advertise and introduce these goods. The damage already done them, our clients have not as yet been able to accurately estimate, but it is likely to run into very many thousands of dollars if such conduct on the part of these custom house officials is allowed to continue. The motive for such

conductcan be perhaps accurately surmised by its result. A refined petroleum of a gravity of 46° Baume, or below that gravity, has slight illuminating power when accompanied by a high test; the competing oils manufactured in Cuba and Porto Rico, are of a gravity greatly in excess of 46° Baume when accompanied by a high test; and for our clients to pay 30 cents for each degree above 46 Baume would deprive them of the benefit anticipated by them from the adoption of the reciprocity arrangement.

We assert, that any such decision on the part of these customs officials is clearly without warrant in law, and is distinctly opposed both to the letter and spirit of the reciprocity agreements. Such decision over-rules, neutralizes, and makes void the benefit apparently offered by the agreements so far as refined petroleum is concerned.

The transitory schedule of the reciprocity arrangement with Spain (designed to cover transactions had between Sept. 1st, 1891 and July 1st, 1892) provided for the introduction into Cuba and Porto Rico of crude petroleum free of duty, and of refined petroleum at a reduction of duty of 25 per centum.

This transitory schedule, it was provided in the correspondence preceding the promulgation of the reciprocity arrangement, was to remain in force so long as it should not be modified by the mutual agreement of the Executive Powers of the two countries; the right of the Cortes of Spain and of the Congress of the United States being, of course, reserved to modify or repeal it whenever they might think proper.

It was further provided that, while the Spanish Government reserved the right to propose the laws, and

adopt the regulations necessary to protest the customs revenues in said Islands; to prevent fraud; and require proof of the North American nationality of the articles enumerated in the transitory schedule; such laws and regulations should not be unduly restrictive nor create additional charges,nor impose new duties on the articles imported.

The definitive schedule,taking effect upon the first day of July,1892,when by the terms of the arrangement the transitory schedule was to terminate,was preceded by a correspondence in which it was agreed that the same should remain in force so long as it was not modified by the mutual agreementof the Executive Powers of the two Countries,with the reservation,as before,of the right of the Cortes and the Congress to modify or repeal in their discretion.

And a similar agreement was made in the case of the adoption of the definitive schedule,as had been made in the case of the adoption of the transitory schedule; to wit, that the laws and regulations in regard to the customs revenues in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico should not be unduly restrictive nor create additional charges,nor impose new duties upon the articles imported.

By the definitive schedule,as by the transitory schedule,crude petroleum was to be admitted free of customs duties and refined petroleum was to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico,on and after July 1st,1892,"at a reduction of 25 per centum of the duty fixed on said petroleum in the third column of the customs tariff of said Islands,or in the column in force,in case said third

column shall be substituted by another".

The present tariffs of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico were adopted in view of the reciprocity arrangement, and in part, to carry out its provisions, on the 29th day of April 1892. By them it was provided, that refined petroleum should be subject to a duty in Cuba of $5.30 and $5.20 per 100 kilogrammes, and in Porto Rico $3.15 and $3.10 per 100 kilogrammes, which duties, by the arrangement between Spain and the United States, were to be subject respectively to a rebate of 25%.

What is meant in these tariffs by crude petroleum is stated in three classes of such oils, after which comes the statement (as to what is meant by refined petroleum) as follows:

"Se consideraran rectificados los petroleos y demas aceites minerales que no reunan todas las propiedades espresadas anteriormente".

It is perfectly apparent therefore that <u>refined</u> petroleum, by the tariff laws of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, does not mean refined petroleum of any particular gravity, and that by those tariffs any petroleum is to be deemed refined which does not meet the following conditions:

"1. Que destilados gradual y continuamente en un "aparato de vidrio hasta la temperatura de 300 grados "centigrados, dejen un residuo que exceda del 20 por ciento de su peso primitivo.

"2. Que este residuo deje a su vez 1 por 100 como "minimum de cok, en relacion del peso total del petroleo "ensayado.

3". Que ensayados en el aparato de R.Granier, sean "inflamables a menos de 16 grados centigrados".

An oil of the gravity of 48 degrees Baume, like that of our clients, is refined petroleum and nothing else, and as such is subject to the duty imposed by the tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico and by them alone, from which tariffs our clients are entitled by the reciprocity arrangement to a rebate of 25%.

This is the only tax they are compellable to pay, and any attempt at an imposition of an additional duty by these customs officials, whether seriously, or with intent to hinder or delay imports is purely nonsensical if nothing worse.

We cannot believe that any such conduct will be persisted in after representation on your part as to its injustice and illegality. It seems to us that your mere representation to the higher customs powers will be amply to supply a remedy; and we appeal to you in confidence, on behalf of our clients to use your best efforts to do away with the prevailing condition of affairs which is causing such large and wholly unjustifiable damage to our clients interests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R.M.& D.P.Hall

New York, August 5th, 1892.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1706.

HAVANA, Sept. 1, 1892.

Copy.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,August 12th,1892.

Messrs.R.M.& D.P.Hall,

New York.

Sirs:

I have to acknowledge receipt from the hands of Mr. Aguilera of your letter of the 5th instant,with enclosure, in relation to the claims of Messrs.Longman & Martinez of New York,against the collection of certain import duties at the Havana custom house. The protest of Mr. Aguilera has been received to-day and will be duly presented to the Governor General,and a certified copy of it will be sent to the Department of state,in conformity with its instruction to this office of the 28th of last June.

I am,Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SIgned) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 5.

With Despatch No. 1706.

HAVANA, ~~August~~ Sept. 1, 1892.

Copy.

New York, August 23, 1892.

Ramon O. Williams, Esq.

U.S. Consul General,

Havana.

Dear Sir:

Your very obliging favor of the 12th instant (acknowledging receipt of our letter of the 5th instant, with its accompanying statement) was duly received.

We wish that we could have been apprized however of the steps which you have taken, or propose to take, in regard to the state of affairs of which our clients complain.

Instead of that you state that a protest made by Mr. Aguilera has also been received, and mention the formal disposition which will be made of that matter, which is quite apart from the matter which we have in hand, and which was the subject of our first communication to you.

The matter, if you will pardon us for again referring to it with particularity, inasmuch as its importance in your mind would appear to have been overshadowed by that of Mr. Aguilera's protest, is, briefly, that certain customs officials, in the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, (not as our clients are informed the higher customs officials, but those who impose duties in the first instance) have seen fit, either of their own motion, or acting under some inspiration the nature of which we can only surmise,

to impose a duty upon refined petroleum of a weight exceeding 46° Baume, of thirty cents for every degree of such excess in gravity; and that, as far as we can understand the reciprocity treaty, such action is in the very teeth of its plain provisions, and amounts to as clear a case of nullification, as the action of the officials of South Carolina did in Jackson's time, when they proposed to refuse to permit import duties to be levied at all at the port of Charleston.

The result has been that the Islands are closed, for the time, to our clients as exporters of refined petroleum, leaving their position as such less favorable than it was before the much heralded reciprocity treaty was promulgated. It is clearly impossible for them to compete with resident refiners under such a rate of duty, and it is morally certain that the purpose of the imposition of such a tax is to prevent such competition.

Under such information, as communicated to you, it seemed to us that the case was probably simply one in the nature of extortion on the part of lesser officials, which could and ought to be at once put an end to by the higher officials, on your ascertainment of the facts alleged by us on information, and the presentation of them, if found to be as stated, by you, as the comm ercial representative of the United States in the Spanish Islands, to the Supreme authorities of the Islands.

But if the case is one of customs regulations, based upon an assumed understanding of the provisions of the reciprocity treaty by such supreme authorities, either on their own responsibility, or acting under

instructions received from Madrid, the case is changed, of course, and the matter becomes one for diplomatic reference and management between the two Governments.

How this is, we, as representing our clients, desire to know, and we think we have a right to call upon you, as such commercial representative for the information.

If a tax of thirty cents per degree, over 46° Baume upon refined petroleum exported from the United States, is upheld by the Cuban authorities, acting either independently or under instructions from Madrid, we desire to know it, and to have your authority for the statement, with the view of the inmediate seeking for redress at the hands of our authorities at Washington.

We await therefore such information from you, and would be greatly obliged if you would furnish the same to us at your very early convenience.

We will however say frankly, that if we do not receive it from you, either through your silence, or because you decline to furnish it, we shall not be balked of our purpose in laying the case before the State Department at an early date.

Succintly we desire to know:

1st. By what officials this rate of duty is imposed.

2nd. Under what alleged color of right or authority it is so imposed.

3rd. Whether or not such officials are acting in so doing under orders from the Supreme authorities, and, if so how such authorities justify such action.

The damage which our clients are sustaining must be our excuse for asking an early reply on these points, and

we shall be obliged therefore for it as well as for any further detailed information which you may be able to afford us touching the matter in hand.

We are, very respectfully,

Yours etc.,

(Signed) R.M.& D.P.Hall,

Attorneys for Longman & Martinez.

Enclosure No.4.

With Despatch No.1706.

H A V A N A , September 1st,1892.

Copy.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 1st,1892.

Messrs.R.M.& D.P.Hall,

New York.

Dear Sirs:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and to say in reply,that the services you desire this office to perform for yourselves and clients are of such a character,that,from my point of view,they come under the prohibition of section 1751 of the Revised Statutes,and of paragraphs 396 and 446 of the Consular Regulations of the United States. I shall therefore,under this same date,submit copies of the entire correspondence to the Department of State at Washington, to which I beg you be pleased to address your request.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SEP 17 1892
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 14 1892
RECEIVED.

File

No 1707.

U. S Consulate General.
Havana, Sept 8 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of protest of Messrs J. R. Bernudes & Co against appraisement of duties on cigarette making machines.

Two enclosures

No. 1,707.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 8 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction dated the 28th June last, and in accordance with the communication from the General Government, of the 17th ultimo, - copy of which I enclosed in my dispatch No. 1691, - requesting this office to send all protests in future, of importers against the appraisement of duties under the reciprocity agreement, to the respective Regional and Provincial Governors of this Island,

I now have the honor to enclose for the information of the Department, copy and translation of my communication of this date to the Regional Governor of the Western Region and Province of Havana, presenting him a certified copy of the protest of Messrs J. F. Bernades & Co. of this city, against the appraisement of import duties by the custom house of this port, on two cigarette machines of american manufacture imported last month by the steamers "Orizaba" and "Yumuri", from New York, said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26, table X, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant

Ramon O. Williams

Consul General.

Two enclosures:
Mr Williams to Regional Govr. —
Translation. —
Protest —

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1707.

H A V A N A , September 8,1892.

Translation. No.26.

I,ROBERT MERRY,attorney for Messrs.T.F.Berndes & Co. and in behalf of the Bonsack Machine Company and of the Comas Machine Company,both of Salem,Virginia,U.S.A.,appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq.,U.S.Consul General,and in due form:

PROTEST against the arbitrary exaction of import duties by this custom house on two cigarette machines, imported from and made in the United States and which arrived here by the steamer "Orizaba" & "Yumuri" last month. The same were entered as free of duty in conformity with table A,section 26 of the reciprocity treaty as industrial machines and have been cleared as coming under the section 312 of the custom house tariff, but not even deducting the 50 per cent which this section allows; the result is that these machines will now pay some 25 per cent more duties than they did before the existence of the treaty of reciprocity,which it is quite plain could never have been intended.

I therefore protest against the payment of these duties,against the imposition of double duties,fines and any other exactions which may be made by the custom house.

Havana,7 September,1892.

(Signed) Robert Merry.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Copia.

Yo, ROBERTO MERRY, apoderado general de los Sres. T.F.Berndes y Ca y en representacion de la Bonsack Machine Company y la Comas Machine Company, ambas de Salem, Virginia, Estados Unidos de America, comparezco ante el Sr. D.Ramon O.Williams,, Consul General de los Estados Unidos y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTO contra el aforo arbitrario hecho por la aduana de este puerto de dos maquinas para hacer cigarros importadas de y fabricadas en los Estados Unidos, llegadas por los vapores "Orizaba" y "Yumuri" en el mes ppdo.y las que fueron declaradas como libres de derechos de conformidad con el texto original del tratado de reciprocidad segun la tabla A, partida 26, las que han sido aforadas por la partida 312 del arancel vigente y sin rebajar el 50 por ciento como corresponde a esta partida a pesar de nuestras reclamaciones y sin fundarse en precepto alguno, resultando que ahora pagan dichas maquinas mayor derecho que antes del tratado lo que es un absurdo.

Por lo tanto protesta contra el aforo de los derechos exigidos y tambien contra la imposicion de derechos dobles, multas y cualquier otro perjuicio que se le irrogue.

Habana y 7 de Setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) ROberto Merry.

Ante mi.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1707.

H A V A N A , Sept ember 8,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Setiembre 8 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la provincia de la Habana.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio último, y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General de fecha diez y siete de Agosto ppdo., en la que de orden del Excmo.Sr.Gobernador General se me encarga que en lo sucesivo se dirijan á los respectivos Gobiernos Regionales y provinciales las protestas que contra las resoluciones de las aduanas de esta Isla se establezcan; tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.E.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Roberto Merry apoderado de los Sres.T.F. Berndes y Ca de esta plaza, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre dos maquinas para hacer cigarros de manufactura americana importadas de los Estados Unidos por los vapores "Orizaba" y "Yumuri en el mes ppdo.; por ser dicho aforo contrario a lapartida 26 de la tabla A.del convenio entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Tengo el honor de ser con el mayor respeto de V.E. ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmada) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1707.

H A V A N A , September 8,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 8,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Western Region and of the province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable secretary of State of the United States dated June 28th last,and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 17th ultimo, in which I am requested by H.E.the Governor General that all protests against the acts of the custom houses of this Island be hereafter addressed to the respective Regional and provincial Governors; I have the honor to present to your consideration the enclosed certified copy of the protests of Mr.Robert Merry attorney of Messrs.T.F.Berndes & Co against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on two cigarette machines imported from the United States by steamers "Orizaba" and "Yumuri" last month; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26,table A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
ackn. rplid
SEP 17 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
SEP 14 1892
RECEIVED.

file

No. 1708.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr. José Salvador Fluriach against the exaction of export and port dues on hewn cedar and mahogany logs ~~shipped~~ from Santa Cruz del Sur to the United States

No: 1708.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept 8th 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a protest by Mr. José Salvador Iturriach, a naturalized american citizen of Cuban birth, made on the 31st ultimo, before and certified by our Consular agent at Santa Cruz del Sur, against the action of the Governor of the Province of Puerto Principe, in exacting through the custom house of that port, the collection of export and port dues on

hewn cedar and mohogany logs shipped therefrom for the United States, which the said protestant alleges is in disobedience of the orders of the Governor General, of the 11th of last June, and in contravention of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure.
Copy of protest of Mr Zhuriach.

(1)

Protest.

Consular Agency of the United States of America
at Santa Cruz, Cuba

August 31st 1892

On the thirty first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety two, before me, William Voigt, Consular Agent of the United States at Santa Cruz, Cuba, personally appeared Mr. José Salvador Fluriach, merchant of this place, and stated that he desired to note a protest with me, the undersigned Consular Agent which protest he wishes me to forward through the Consulate General at Havana to the department of state at Washington.

Whereupon I, the aforesaid Consular Agent, in compliance with his wishes, took his declaration and he did voluntarily, freely and solemnly declare, depose and state as follows, that is to say: That the Collector of Customs of this port by order of the Governor of the province of Puerto-Príncipe dated the ninth day of July of this year, continues exacting export and port-duties on hewn logs of Cedar and Mahogany, which may be shipped to ports of the United States of America, which is in direct violation of the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Spain. That the Governor of the province of Puerto-Príncipe is transgressing two orders of the Governor General of this island, dated the former one the eleventh day of June of this year, and the latter one the eleventh day of August of this year, amplifying one of the thirtieth day of June last, by which the Governor General gives orders, not to collect any more the duties on Mahogany, Cedar, Logwood, and other kinds of woods in the log, hewn and rough (en tronco, cortada y sin desbastar) which may be shipped

to the United States and which orders have been complied with by the Collectors of Customs at Tunas de Zaza, Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, in which ports no duties whatever are collected, he, the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe being the only one who continues exacting said duties, causing him, Mr. Fleriach, considerable damage. He, Mr. Fleriach, considers by this fact, the Governor of the province of Puerto Príncipe has declared himself an independent governor in said province, collecting illegaly duties on articles which are free of all export and port duties, according to the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Spain, which is also against the orders of the superior authority of this island.

And after stating the facts contained in the foregoing premises, accompanying three copies of communications of the Collector of Customs of this port to him, Mr. Fleriach, which show the orders of the Governor General of this island and those of the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe, he, said José Salvador Fleriach on the day of the date hereof, hath protested as by these presents I, the said Consular Agent at his special instance and request do publicly and solemnly

protest against all and every person and persons whom it doth or may concern, and against the Collector of Customs of this port and Governor of the province of Puerto-Príncipe for collecting respectively for having given order to collect export and port duties on sawn logs of Cedar and Mahogany being shipped to the United States of America, this being in direct violation of the reciprocity

treaty now existing between the United States and Spain and against orders given by the Governor General of this island.

And do declare: that all damages losses costs and charges which may arise to Mr. José Salvador Fluriach out of the collection of export and port duties on hewen logs of Cedar and Mahogany being exported to the United States of America are and ought to be borne by those to whom the same by right may appertain by way of average or otherwise.

In testimony whereof the said José Salvador Fluriach hath hereunto subscribed his name and I the said Consular Agent set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency the thirty first day of August A D eighteen hundred and ninety two.

(signed): José Salvador Fluriach.

(signed): Wm Voigt.
U. S. Cons. Agt.

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz Cuba the 31st day of August 1892.

Certificate:

I the undersigned Consular Agent of the United States of America for the Port of Santa Cruz Cuba, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original Protest noted by Mr. José Salvador Fluriach merchant of this place in this Consular Agency against the Collector of customs of this port and Governor of the province of Puerto Principe for collecting respectively for having given orders to collect export and port duties on hewen logs of Cedar and Mahogany being shipped to the United States of America.

Witness my hand and seal of this Office. Santa

Cruz, Cuba, date as above.

Wm Voigt

U. S. Consular Ag

Copia de una comunicacion pasada á D.n Salvador Iturgaiz del Jor Administrador de Aduanas de Santa Cruz de Tenr.

En fecha 11 del actual ha dispuesto el Exmo Jor Gobernador General á virtud de carta Oficial del Jor Consul General de los E.s U.s que los trozos de cedro que embarquen para dicha Nacion no paguen derechos de Exportacion ni de carga asi mismo el que se les devuelva lo que hayan ingresado por tal concepto desde 1.o de Setiembre ultimo. Lo que tengo el gusto de comunicar á Vd para su conocimiento y demas efectos. Dios que á Vd. m.s a.s Sta Cruz Junio. 23 de 92. D.

Firmado

Geronimo Menendez

Translation

On the 11th inst his Excellency the Governor General in virtue of an official letter of the Consul General of the United States has ordered that logs of cedar which may be shipped to said nation do not pay any export or port duties and likewise that the duties which may have been paid on cedar since the 1st September ult. are to be returned. Which I have the pleasure of communicating to you for your information.

God guard you many years.

Sta. Cruz 23rd June 1892

(signed) Geronimo Menendez

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz Cuba

the 31st day of August 1892

I, the undersigned, Consular Agent at Santa Cruz Cuba, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original, the same having been carefully examined by me and compared with the said original, and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure. The translation in English is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Wm Wright

U. S. Consular Agent.

Copia de una comunicacion pasada á Dn Salvador Fleuriach del Sñr Admor de Aduanas de Sta Cruz del Sur.

El Yltmo Sñr Gobernador Civil de ésta Provincia en telegrama fecha 9 del actual recibido á las 9 de la noche dice: "Mi telegrama primero y toda orden dada para exportacion maderas Estados Unidos hace referencia á la sin destastar y sí labradas como Vd dice. Esto es espiritu y letra partida 768 del arancel Estados Unidos. Astengase á ésta prescripcion. Hágalo comprender Comercio." Y habiendo Vd despachado el dia 25 del pasado 220.000 pies de cedro sin pagar derechos, espero que á la mayor brevedad ingrese Vd los que á los mismos les corresponden, ascendentes á la suma de cuatro cientos ochenta y cuatro pesos oro. Dios gue. a Vd muchos años. Sta Cruz 11 de Julio de 1892.

Firmado

Gerónimo Menendez

Translation: The Governor of this province in his telegram dated the 9th inst. received at nine p. m. says: "My first telegram

and all orders given with reference to exportation of wood United States refers to the rough one and not to the hewn one as you say. This being the idea and literal meaning article 756 of the tariff United States. Abide by this prescription. Make it understand commerd"

And you, having dispatched on the 25th ult 220000 feet cedar without paying duties, I wish you to pay without delay the sum due for duty on said wood amounting to: Four hundred eighty four Dollars gold.

God guard you many years.

Sta. Cruz 11th July 1892

(signed) Geronimo Merendez

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz, Cuba

the 31st day of August 1892

I, the undersigned, Consular Agent at Santa Cruz, Cuba, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original, the same having been carefully examined by me and compared with the said original, and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure. The translation in English is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Wm Voigt

U S Consular Agent

Copia de una comunicacion pasada á Dn Salvador Fluriach del Sor Administrador de Aduana de Sta Cruz por orden del Sor. Gobernador Provincial de Pto. Pcpe en escrito fecha 11 del actual en que transcribe el siguiente telegrama del Excmo Sor Gobernador General.

"Ampliando órdenes de 30 de Junio último palo tinte goza ventajas de las demás maderas en ellas expresadas, devolviendose derechos cobrados desde 1º de Setiembre."

Y lo traslado á Vd para su conocimiento, debiendo significarle que las maderas á que se refiere el anterior telegrama son cedro, caoba, palo santo, lanza, ebano, ébol, granadillo, palo rosa, madera aguila y toda clase madera ebanistería en trozos, cortados sin desbastes. Dios que á Vd mt. a. Sta Cruz Agosto 18 de 1892.

Firmado

Gerónimo Menendez

Translation: In a letter dated the 11th inst. the Governor of the province of Puerto Principe transmits me the following telegram of his Excellency the Governor General.

"Amplifying orders of the 30th June last, logwood has same advantages as the other woods designed in that

order, duties which may have been collected since
1st September to be returned."
And I communicate this to you for your information
notifying you that the woods which the said
telegram refers to are Cedar, Mahogany, Lignum-vitae
Lancewood, Ebony, Box, Granadilla, Rosewood, Satinwood
and all forms of cabinet-woods in the log, cut in-
the rough.
God guard you many years.
Sta. Cruz 18th August 1892
(signed) Geronimo Menendez

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz, Cuba
the 31st day of August 1892

I the undersigned Consular Agent at Santa Cruz, Cuba,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faith-
ful copy of the original, the same having been carefully examined
by me and compared with the said original and found
to agree therewith word for word and figure for
figure. The translation in English is correct to the
best of my knowledge.

Wm Voigt

U S Consular Agent.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 17 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 14 1892
RECEIVED.

File

No. 1909.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, Sept. 8, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting a copy of protest made before and certified by the Consular Agent at Santa Cruz del Sur against the exaction of export and port dues on brown cedar and mahogany logs shipped from that port to the United States by Messrs. Voigt & Heucke.

No. 1709.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 8, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a protest by Mr. William Heucke, partner of the firm of Messrs. Voigt & Heucke, made on the 31st. ultimo, before and certified by our Consular Agent at Santa Cruz del Sur, against the action of the Governor of the Province of Puerto Principe, in exacting through the custom house of that port, the collection

of

of export and port dues
on <u>hewn</u> cedar and mahogany
logs shipped therefrom for
the United States, which
the said protestant alleges
it in disobedience of the
orders of the Governor General,
of the 11th of last June, and
in contravention of the
reciprocity agreement
between Spain and the
United States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure:
Copy of protest of Mr. Beucke.

(2)

Protest.

Consular Agency of the United States of America
at Santa Cruz, Cuba

August 31st 1892

On the thirty first day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety two, before me, William Voigt, Consular Agent of the United States at Santa Cruz, Cuba, personally appeared Mr. Wm Hencke, partner of the firm of Messrs. Voigt & Henckе of this place, and stated that he desired to note a protest with me, the undersigned Consular Agent, which protest he wishes me to forward through the Consulate General at Havana to the department of state at Washington.

Whereupon I, the aforesaid Consular Agent, in compliance with his wishes, took his declaration and he did voluntarily, freely and solemnly declare, depose and state as follows, that is to say: That the Collector of Customs of this port by order of the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe dated the ninth day of July of this year, continues exacting esport duties and port duties on hewn logs of Cedar and Mahogany, which may be shipped to ports of the United States of America, which is in direct violation of the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Spain. That the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe is transgressing two orders of the Governor General of this island, dated the former one the eleventh day of June of this year and the latter one the eleventh day of August of this year, amplifying one of the thirtieth day of June last, by which the Governor General gives orders, not to collect any more the duties on Mahogany, Cedar, Logwood and other kinds of woods in the log, hewn and rough (en tronco, cortada y sin desbastar) which may be shipped to the United States and

which orders have been complied with by the Collectors of Customs at Tunas de Zaza, Manzanillo and Santiago de Cuba, in which ports no duties whatever are collected, he the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe being the only one, who continues exacting said duties, causing them, Messrs. Voigt & Hencke considerable damage. He Mr. Wm Hencke, considers by this fact, the Governor of the province of Puerto Principe has declared himself an independent governor in said province, collecting illegaly duties on articles, which are free of all export and port duties, according to the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Spain, which is also against the orders of the superior authority of this island.

And after stating the facts contained in the foregoing premises, accompanying three copies of communications of the Collector of Customs of this port to them, Messrs. Voigt & Hencke, which show the orders of the Governor General of this island and those of the Governor of the province of Puerto Principe, he, said Wm Hencke in the name of Messrs. Voigt & Hencke, on the day of the date hereof, hath protested as by these presents, I, the said Consular Agent at his special instance and request do publicly and solemnly

protest against all and every person and persons whom it doth or may concern and against the Collector of Customs of this port and the Governor of the province of Puerto-Principe for collecting respectively for having given order to collect export and port duties on hewn logs of Cedar and Mahogany being shipped to the United States of America, this being in direct violation of the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Spain and against orders, given by the Governor General of

this island.

And do declare, that all damages, losses, costs and charges, which may arise to Messrs. Voigt & Hencke out of the collection of export and port duties on hewn logs of Cedar and Mahogany being exported to the United States of America are and ought to be borne by those, to whom the same by right may appertain by way of average or otherwise.

In testimony whereof the said Wm Hencke hath hereunto subscribed his name and I, the said Consular Agent, set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency the thirty-first day of August A D eighteen hundred and ninety two.

(signed): Wm Hencke

(signed): Wm Voigt
U. S. Cons. Agt.

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz, Cuba, the 31st day of August 1892.

Certificate

I, the undersigned Consular Agent of the United States of America for the Port of Santa Cruz, Cuba, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original Protest noted by Mr. William Hencke in name of Messrs. Voigt & Hencke merchants of this place, in this Consular Agency, against the Collector of Customs of this port and Governor of the Province of Puerto Principe for collecting respectively for having given orders to collect export and port duties on hewn logs of Cedar and Mahogany being shipped to the United States of America.

Witness my hand and seal of this Office. Santa

Cruz, Cuba date as above.

Wm Voigt

U. St. Consular

Copia de una comunicación pasada á los Sres Voigt & Moencke del Sr Administrador de Aduanas de Santa Cruz del Sur

Con fecha 11 del actual ha dispuesto el Excmo Señor Gobernador General á virtud de carta oficial del Sr Cónsul general de los E. U. que los troncos de Cedro que embarquen con dicha Nación no paguen derechos de Exportación ni de carga; así mismo el que se les devuelva lo que hayan ingresado por tal concepto desde 1º de Septiembre último. Lo que tengo el gusto de comunicar á V. para su conocimiento y demas efectos. Dios guie á Vds. ms as.
Santa Cruz, Junio 23/92.
(firma) Gerónimo Menendez.

Translation: On the 11th inst his Excellency the Governor General in virtue of an official letter of the Consul General of the United States has ordered that logs of Cedar which may be shipped to said nation do not pay any export or port duties, and likewise that the duties which may have been paid on Cedar since the 1st September ult. are to be returned. Which I have the pleasure of communicating to you for your information.
God guard you many years
Santa Cruz 23rd June 1892
(signed) Geronimo Menendez

United

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz Cuba

the 31st day of August A 1892.

I the undersigned, Consular Agent at Santa Cruz, Cuba do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faithful copy of the original, the same having been carefully examined by me and compared with the said original and found to agree therewith word for word and figure for figure. The translation in English is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Yours Truly

U S Consular Agent.

Copia de una comunicación dirigida á los Sres Voigt - Menendez, del Sr Administrador de Aduana de Santa Cruz del Sur.

El Yltmo Sor Gobor Civil de esta Provincia en telegrama fecha 9. del actual recibido á las nueve de la noche dice: _____

Mi telegrama primero y toda órden dada para exportación Madera E.U., hace referencia á la sin destastar y no labrada como V. dice. Este espíritu y letra partida 756. del Arancel Estados Unidos. Atengase á esta prescripción. Magalo comprender Comercio. Habiendo V. despachado un dos del actual 51.343. Pies de Cedro sin pagar derechos, espero que á la mayor brevedad ingresarán V. los que á los mismos les corresponden, ascendentes á la suma de Ciento doce pesos. noventa y cinco centavos. Dios gde á V. M. á Sta Cruz del Sur Julio 11/92.

(firma) Gerónimo Menendez

Translation: The Governor of this province in his telegram dated the 9th inst received at nine p. m. says. " My first telegram gave all orders given with reference to exportation of wood United States refers to the rough one, and not to the hewn one, as you say. This being the idea, and literal meaning article 756 of the

Tariff United States Abide by this previsions.
Make it understand command."

And you having dispatched on the 2nd inst
37342 feet cedar Without paying duties I exist you
to pay without delay the sum due for duty on said
wood amounting to: One hundred and twelve 95/100
dollars gold.

God guard you many years.

Sta Cruz 11th July 1892

(signed) Geronimo Menendez

United States Consular Agency at Santa Cruz, Cuba
the 31st day of August 1892

I the undersigned Consular Agent at Santa Cruz, Cuba,
do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and faith-
ful copy of the original the same having been
carefully examined by me and compared with the
said originals and found to agree therewith word
for word and figure for figure. The translation in
English is correct to the best of my knowledge —

Wm Voigt
U S Consular Agent.

Copia de una comunicación pasada á los Sres Victor Menake, del Sr de Santa Cruz del Sur,

Administrador de Aduana

El Ilmo Sr Gobr Provincial de Puerto Príncipe en escrito fecha 11 del actual me transcribe el siguiente telegrama del Exmo Sor Gobernador General Ampliando órden de 30 Junio último palo tinte goza rentaje de las demás maderas en ella especificadas, devolviéndose derechos cobrados desde 1º de Setiembre.

Lo traslado á Vds. para su conocimiento, debiendo significarles que las maderas á que se refiere el anterior telegrama son Cedro, Caoba, palo santo, lanza, ébano, bois granadille, palo rosa, madera águila y toda clase madera ebanistería en troncos cortados sin desbastar.

Dios gde á Vds ms as.
Santa Cruz Agosto 18/92.
(firma) Serafino Menendez.

Translation: In a letter dated the 11th inst the Governor of the province of Puerto Principe transmits me the following telegram of his Excellency the Governor General.

"Amplifying orders of the 30th June last logwood has same advantages as other woods designed in that order, duties which may have been collected since 1st September to be returned.

Copy K.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
SEP 19 1892
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

acknowledge file

No. 1710.

U. S. Consulate General
Havana, Sept. 10, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

1892

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr E. A. Betancourt against appraisement of import duties on six cases of wire cloth manufactured received from the United States.

No. 1710.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 10, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of the 28th. of June last and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 17th. ultimo, reference to which is made in my despatches nos. 1691 and 1707, I have presented to the Governor of this Region the protest of Mr. E. A. Betancourt, merchant of this city, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port

on

on six cases containing
wire cloth unmanufactured,
received from the United
States by steamer "Saratoga"
arrived on the 29th ultimo;
said appraisement being
contrary to paragraph 14,
schedule K, of the reciprocity
agreement between Spain
and the United States.

I forward by the pouch
sample of said wire cloth.

1/ I enclose copy of said protest
2/ and of my communication
to Regional Governor.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Two enclosures:
No 1- Protest.
" 2- Mr Williams to Regional
Governor, dated Sept 9-1897.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1710.

H A V A N A , September 10,1892.

Translation. No.27.

E.A.BETANCOURT,a citizen of the United States,established in this city as an importing commission merchant at #52 San Ignacio street,personally appears before Mr. Ramon O.Williams,Consul General of the United states of America and in the best form says he:protests

PROTESTS against the appraisement made by the custom house at Havana,of six cases weighing gross 1417 kilos and net 1160 kilos containing wire cloth unmanufactured, which he received from the Union Wire Mattress Company of Chicago,Ill,United States per the american steamship "Saratoga",which entered this port on the 29th of August of this year,which above wire cloth is considered by custom house at this port subject to importation duty when it should be admitted free of duty according to the terms of the commercial arrangement between the United States and Spain,schedule A,paragraph 14.

The undersigned also protests against double amount of duty and any sort of fine which might be imposed on him by this custom house on account of having declared upon his entry the said wire cloth unmanufactured as an article free of duty.

He accordingly protests as per instructions contained in the telegram dated at Washington on the 28th of June last from Mr.Wharton,Assistant Secretary of State to Mr.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General of the United States at Havana, and signs this at Havana on the 9th day of September,1892.

(signed) E.A.Betancourt.

Note.: The appraisement made by the custom house is $0.15 per kilo less 50 per cent.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure no. 1 — Despatch no. 1710.

Copia. No.27.

E.A.Betancourt, ciudadano americano, comisionista importador, establecido en esta ciudad en la casa calle de San Ignacio No.52, comparece ante Mr.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se le ha hecho por la aduana de la Habana de seis cajas, peso bruto 1417 kilos y neto 1160 kilos conteniendo hierro en tela metálica sin obrar, recibidas de la Union Wire Mattress Company de Chicago, Ill., Estados Unidos, por el vapor americano "Saratoga" entrado en este puerto en 29 de Agosto del corriente año, toda vez que la aduana de este puerto la considera sujeta al pago de derechos, cuando es libre por la tabla A, partida 14 del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Protesta tambien el infrascrito contra los derechos dobles y cualquier otro gravamen que imponga la aduana de la Habana a causa de haber declarado libre de derechos la citada tela metalica sin obrar.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama fechado en Washington el dia 28 de Junio ppdo. de Mr.Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado a Mr.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos en la Habana, firmo la presente el dia 9 de Setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) E.A.Betancourt.

Nota: El derecho que pretende la aduana es $0.15 por kilo rebajando el 50 por ciento.

Fecha ut supra. Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1710.

HA V A N A , September 10,1892.

Copy.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, September 9th,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Eastern Region and of the province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last, and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to present to the consideration of Y.E. the enclosed certified copy of the protest made by Mr.E.A.Betancourt, an american citizen and importing commission merchant of this port, against the appraisement made by the custom house of Havana on six cases containing wire cloth unmanufactured received from the United States by steamer "Saratoga" on the 29th of August last; said appraisement being contrary to schedule A, paragraph 14 of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2

With Despatch No. 1710.

H A V A N A , September 10,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Septiembre 9 de 1892

Exdmo.Sor Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la provincia de la Habana.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo,y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General de fecha 17 de Agosto ppdo.,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.E.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta establecida por Don E. A.Betancourt,ciudadano americano y comisionista importador de esta plaza,contra el aforo efectuado por la aduana de este puerto sobre seis cajas conteniendo hierro en tela metalica sin obrar recibidas de los Estados Unidos por vapor "Saratoga" en 29 de Agosto ppdo.; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la tabla A,partida 24 del convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 16 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
SEP 22 1892

file

No. 1711.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 10, 1892.

Mr Williams
to the
Department of State

Export and port dues on cedar and mahogany logs shipped to the United States from the port of Santa Cruz del Sur.

No. 1711.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 10, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 1700 in relation to export and port dues on cedar and mahogany logs shipped to the United States, I now enclose copy of a communication received to-day from the General Government on the subject.

I have to add that having met casually this morning Mr. Fontanals, Chief of the Central Section of Customs, he told me that paragraph 756 of the United

States

stated Tariff, referring to the articles in question, had been translated by a custom house interpreter of this port, and that he would now attend to the decision of the matter here.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 - Copy and translation of communication stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1711.

H A V A N A , September 10,1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Central section of Customs.

Under date of the 24th ultimo the Provincial Governor of Puerto Principe was instructed as follows:

"Considering that on the 27th of July last H.E. "the Minister of the Colonies was consulted by tele- "graph whether cedar and mahogany logs hewn by the "axe and shipped to the united States are free of "duties,H.E.the Governor General has been pleased "to dispose in view of the telegram of Messrs. "Fluriach,Voigt and Hencke of Santa Cruz del Sur, "that pending the resolution of said consultation, "to which H.E.has again called the attention of the "Minister to-day,those duties be collected in "deposit. Which I inform you for the above pur- "poses,begging you will please notify said gentle- "men in answer to their telegram of the 17th instant "above mentioned".

I have the pleasure,therefore,of transmitting you the above in answer to your polite note of this date; I have also to state that the delay observed in the resolution of the consultation referred to was the reason of my requesting you a few days ago to send me a copy of the United States tariff,in order that paragraph 756 of same be translated by one of the interpreters of this custom

house, and to propose thereafter the proper definitive resolution.

God guard you many years.

Havana, September 9th, 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Fontanals.

To the Consul General of the United States,

Present.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1711.

H A V A N A ,September 10,1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Seccion Central de Hacienda.

Con fecha 24 de Agosto ultimo se dijo al Sr.Gobernador provincial de Puerto principe lo que sigue:

"Como quiera que en 27 de Julio ultimo se con-
"sulto al Excmo.Sr.Ministro de Ultramar por la via
"telegrafica si las maderas de cedro y caoba la-
"bradas al hacha que se exportan para los Estados
"Unidos son libres de derechos,el Excmo.Sr.Goberna-
"dor General se ha servido disponer en virtuddel
"telegrama de los Sres.Fluriach,Voigt y Hencke del
"comercio de Santa Cruz que mientras recaiga la re-
"ferida consulta,la cual recuerda con esta fecha,se
"cobren esos derechos en calidad de deposito. Lo que
"manifiesto a V.S.para su conocimiento y efectos
"indicados,rogandole de conocimiento a los citados
"Sres.en contestacion a su mencionado telegrama de
"17 del actual".

Lo que tengo el gusto de trasladar a V.S.en contestacion a su atento B.L.M.de esta fecha; debiendo hacerle presente que a causa de la demora que se advierte en la resolucion de la consulta de que se trata fue el motivo porque se solicito de V.S.en estos dias un arancel de la nacion que representa,con el fin de que por uno de los interpretes de la duana de este puerto se tradujera la

partida 756 del mismo y una vez esto verificado,proponer la resolucion definitiva que corresponda.

Dios guarde a V.S.muchos anos.

Habana,Setiembre 9 de 1892.

(Firmado) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos,en esta capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 13. 1892
RECEIVED

Havana, Cuba.
Sept. 12. 1892.

2nd Mess & answd Sep 17

Send copy to Treasury at once Sep 13

No. 3.

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	No. OF WORDS	FROM
22	nm	hg	82	Havana Sept

Received at Sep 13 1890

Hon William F Wharton
Assistant Secy of State
Washn DC

Some fifty Spanish passengers on board American steamship Mascotte for Florida and some twenty more on board Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal for New York had to unload Saturday afternoon because of a Telegram received here from Keykest by Plants agent saying that positively the Mascotte could not bring anyone but citizens of the United States please inform me if there is any Federal State or Municipal order to that effect

Williams Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 19 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ackn & file.
SEP 22 1892

No. 1712.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 14, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

File

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr. José Rabell against appraisement of import duties on american sewing machines.

No. 1712.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 14, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th. last and the communication of the General Government of the 17th. ultimo, I have presented to the Governor of this Region the protest of Mr. José Rabell, managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Carbo & Co of this city, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom

house

house of this port on certain machines of the manufacture of the "Davis Sewing Machine Company" of Dayton, Ohio, received by steamer "Yumuri" on the 1st instant, said machines being free of import duties under paragraph 26, schedule A. of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain.

1/ I enclose copy of protest
2/ and of communication to Regional Governor.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No. 1 - Protest.
" 2 - Mr. Williams to Regional Governor.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1712

H A V A N A , September 14,1892.

Translation. No.28.

I,Jose Rabell,managing partner of the mercantile firm of Carbo & Co of Havana,appear before Ramon O. Williams,Esq.Consul General of the United States in this city and in due legal form:

PROTESTS against the appraisement of duties made by the custom house of this port on the sewing machines of american manufacture received from "The Davis sewing Machine Company"of Dayton ,Ohio,by the steamer "Yumuri" arrived on the first of September. Said sewing machines being free of import duties under paragraph 26 of schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States having hitherto been admitted free of import duties under paragraph 17 of the transitory schedule which expired June 30th of the present year.

Havana,September 13,1892.

(signed) Jose Rabell.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Copia. No.28.

Don JOSE RABELL, gerente de la sociedad Carbo y Ca de la Habana, a nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la Aduana de este puerto de las maquinas de coser, manufacturadas por "The Davis Sewing Machine Co.de Dayton, Ohio, que llegaron por vapor americano "Yumuri" en Setiembre 1, dichas maquinas deben ser libres de derechos de importacion en esta Isla segun parrafo 26 de la cedula A del tratado de reciprocidad vigente desde 1 de Julio de 1892. Las maquinas de coser dichas entraron libres de derechos segun parrafo 17 de la cedula transitoria que expiro en 30 de Junio del presente ano.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr.Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion fechado en 28 de Junio proximo pasado se firma en la Habana, a 13 de Setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) Jose Rabell.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1712.

H A V A N A , September 14,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 13,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the western Region and of the province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last,and in accordance with the communication of the Governor General of the 17th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration of Y.E.the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.Jose Rabell,managing partner of the firm of Carbo & Co of Havana,against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on sewing machines of american manufacture received by steamer "Yumuri",arrived at this port from New York on the 1st instant,said machines being free of import duties under paragraph 26,schedule A of the reciprocirty agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1704.

H A V A N A , September 14,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Setiembre 13,1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la provincia de la Habana.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo, y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General de fecha 17 de Agosto ppdo., tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.E, la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Don Jose Rabell, gerente de la sociedad Carbo y Ca de la Habana, contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre unas maquinas de coser de manufactura americana recibidas por vapor americano "Yumuri", que entro en este puerto procedente del de Nueva York el primero del actual, debiendo ser admitidas dichas maquinas libres de derechos segun el parrafo 26 de la cedula A del convenio de reciprocidad vigonte entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E. ato?S.S. Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
SEP 24 1892
No. 713.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
SEP 22 1892
RECEIVED.

file

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 15, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of
Porto Rico.

No. 1713.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 15, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

I enclose herewith the translation of an article which appeared in El País of yesterday, 1/ giving an account of the disturbance that took place in Porto Rico on the publication there of the law increasing the taxes on the internal trade of that Island.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1713.

H A V A N A , September 15th,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL PAIS of Havana, September 13,1892.

TUMULT IN PORTO RICO.

We learn from passengers just arrived from Porto Rico of a serious disturbance which lately took place in our sister Island on the publication of the lists for the collection of the increased taxes imposed on the internal trade of that Island by the new budget.

The tradespeople of Porto Rico aggrieved at the enormity of these newly established taxes, gave vent to their feelings through a general closure of their establishments, which lasted several days, not only paralizing trade, but causing besides some brawls among the consuming classes.

But this demonstration assumed larger proportions on it becoming known that the chief collector of taxes, Mr. Vega Verdugo, believed to have taken a leading part in the formation of the new tax bill, was then just about to arrive there from Spain in the mail steamer "Reina Maria Cristina". In effect, on the arrival soon after of this steamer with Mr. Verdugo on board, the tradespeople assembled <u>en mass</u> , determined on giving him, as supposed author of their grievances, an unmistakeable evidence of their dissatisfaction.

The situation became so alarming, that the military and naval authorities had to take necessary precautions for the preservation of the public peace. Among those

was the order issued by the Governor General prohibiting the landing of Mr.Vega Verdugo,notwithstanding his desire to come on shore and resume the duties of his office. This order was communicated to him by the Intendant. The captain of the steamer was also encharged with its execution. Yet notwithstanding all this, a collision did take place between the people and the soldiers on guard at the Intendancy,who fired to keep the people back. The crew of the steamer was also armed to keep the people out who had come off in shore boats to hoot and jeer Mr. Vega Verdugo. Armed boats from the vessels of war were also placed in convenient positions around the steamer for the same purpose. The city did not recover its usual quietness till after the steamer had sailed carrying Mr.Vega Verdugo away,amid the hisses,hootings, jeerings and shoutings of the people that lined the shores.

We do not doubt that Mr.Romero Robledo will try to conceal these facts,so that their real importance may not be known in the Peninsula; but it is to be hoped that every body in the mother country may become informed of the dangers threatening the public peace by the continuation of a Minister in a place for which he has given manifest proofs of unfitness.

---------- 0 ----------

Enclosure No. 1
With Despatch No. 1713.
Habana, Sept. 15, 1892.

EL PAIS.

Director: D. Ricardo del Monte.

HABANA, 13 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1892.

TUMULTOS EN PUERTO RICO.

Por los pasajeros de Puerto Rico nos hemos enterado de los graves sucesos ocurridos en la Isla hermana con motivo de la publicacion de las nuevas tarifas para el cobro del subsidio industrial.

Agraviado el comercio de Puerto Rico por la enormidad de los exacciones establcidas por las nuevas tarifas, organizó una demostracion contra ellas, significada por el cierre de los establecimientos, que ha durado varios dias produciendo el efecto no solo de paralizar el tráfico mercantil, sino de suscitar algunos conflictos con el público consumidor.

La demostracion tomó mayores proporciones todavia cuando se tuvo conocimiento de la próxima llegada del Administeador Central de Contribuciones y Rentas Sr. Vega Verdugo, á quien le atribuye el comercio de Puerto Rico que ha tomado una activa participacion en la confeccion de las nuevas tarifas.

A la llegada del vapor correo *Reina María Cristina*. el comercio en masa lo esperaba con objeto de hacerle una manifestacion de desagrado al Sr. Vega Verdugo, en quien personificaba aquel los agravios que se le han inferido en las nuevas tarifas. Tan grave fué la situacion, que las autoridades militares y de marina creyeron necesario adoptar toda clase de medidas para la conservacion del órden público, contándose entre ellas la de prohibir el desembarco del Sr. Vega y Verdugo. á pesar de que á lo que parece este funcionario estaba dispuesto á tomar posesion de su puesto para dar así cumplimiento á su deber. Más no solo se le prohibió desembarcar, de órden del Gobernador General comunicada al Sr. Intendente, sino que se le previno al Capitan del barco que hiciera cumplir esta prohibicion. Así y todo no pudo evitarse que hubiera choque entre el público y la tropa que daba guardia en la Intendencia, que hizo fuego sobre aquél con objeto de repelerlo; ni que la tripulacion del correo tuviera que armarse para impedir la entrada en el barco, mientras que la marina de guerra dispersaba las embarcaciones menores que lo rodeaban conduciendo á un número considerable de manifestantes que querian hacer ostensible su desagrado. La ciudad no recobró su serenidad habitual sino cuando el correo partió conduciendo al señor Vega Verdugo entre los gritos de ¡muera! y los silbidos lanzados contra el y el señor Romero Robledo por la multitud que se agolpaba en las riberas.

Nosotros no dudamos de que el señor Romero Robledo trate de ocultar estos hechos para que no se conozca en la Península su verdadera importancia; pero es de esperar que todo el mundo en la Metrópoli se entere de los peligros que crea para el órden público la continuacion en el cargo que ejerce de un Ministro que con incalificable ligereza ha establecido una série de exacciones insoportables de que no ha encontrado medio de justificarse sino confiesan que no conocia las rectificaciones hechas en las tarifas tan enormemente aumentadas con esas exacciones.

Copy.

Sent out

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1414.

U. S. Consulate General.
Hawaii, September 16, 1892.

Mr Williams
to the Department of State.

Asking for a Miscellaneous
Record Book.

No. 1414.

U. S. Consulate General.
Habana, September 16, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have respectfully to ask that a Miscellaneous Record Book be sent to me for the use of this office.

I have, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

Mail copy to Treasury Oct 1.

No. 1715.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 17, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Enforcing the Department of quarantine regulations adopted by the Governor General.

Enclosed 10/1/92

No. 1715.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 17, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have to inform the Department, that under date of the 15th instant, the Governor General has declared all vessels arriving here from New York to be infected; and, therefore, all such vessels must go to the port of Mariel, some 28 miles to the westward to pass ten days quarantine there at the lazaret.

Vessels

Vessels from all other ports of the United States, without having had any suspicious cases on board during the passage, will be subjected to three days observation in the Havana bay.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Ack, dft acc
OCT 1 1892

add'd Oct. 6 '92.

No 1716:

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 20 1891.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

---

application of Mrs. Gregoria Lopez, widow of Benito Marquez, for registration as an American citizen.

No: 1716.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept 20 1892.

Hon: William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington. D.C.

Sir:

I have to inform the Department, that application has been made at this office for registration, by Mrs. Gregoria Lopez, widow of Benito Marquez, who, according to her statement, left Cuba with his wife in 1869 for Key West, Florida. where he remained until July. 1878. Having taken out naturalization papers at the U.S. District Court in Key West, day 7th 1878, and obtained a passport

from the Department of State dated July 1st 1878, no: 8847, for himself, accompanied by his wife and two minor children born to him in Key West, and returned to Cuba in the said month of July 1878. On the foregoing proofs of citizenship, he was inscribed in the register of citizens, of this Consulate General, about the 25th of July 1878, and a "cedula de estrangero" (police pass for foreigners), obtained from the Government of this Island, number 1565, dated August 4th 1878. Since that time, he had remained in Cuba, without having resumed residence in the United States, until his death, which occurred in this city on the 16th August last. His widow, a native of this Island, now asks for a certificate of registration for

herself, as the widow of an American citizen, and for her daughter, Ana, 18 years of age, born in Key West. The other child mentioned died here within two years after their arrival.

Mrs. Marquez does not know, if, or when she will return to live in the United States.

With the submission of these facts, I beg to ask the Department to instruct me, if I shall issue to her, and her daughter, the certificates of registration as American citizens.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servant

Ram. C. Williams.

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
OCT 4 1892

File

No. 1717.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 20, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1717.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 20, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose the translation, in part, of the complaint addressed by the League of Tax Payers of Pinar del Rio to the Colonial Minister, on the 28th ultimo, in favor of the tobacco growers of that Cuban Province. 1/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1717. 20, 1892.

H A V A N A , September

Translated by Consul General Williams.

----------o----O----o----------

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana, Sept.17,1892.

--------- O ---------

Complaint addressed to the Colonial Minister by the League of Tax payers of Pinar del Rio in favor of the tobacco growers of that Cuban Province.

\+ + + + +

"The Mac Kinley bill, the import duties imposed "on tobacco in the Argentine Republic, the absence of "markets, the free importation here of the tobacco "of Porto Rico and the Phillipine islands, and the "increased local taxation under the new Budget, have "been the determining causes of a ruin that is now "imminent if Y.E. does not lend ear to the complaints "of our unfortunate tobacco growers, who will be "satisfied with any measure that permits them to "employ their labor and enterprise in some industry "not absolutely unproductive, like the one in which "they are now engaged.

"It is impossible to describe the injuries in "terms adequate to the reality, that have sprung from "the abnormal situation brought on here by those "hindrances to our trade, which acting together as "one united force, have prostrated business to the

"utmost. It is only necessary to compare the "state of the present crop with that of last year "at the same date. Then the tobacco crop was al- "ready gathered and had passed into the hands of the "manufacturers and jobbers to the extent of at least "80 per cent of the total production. The growers "were nearly able to fulfill their obligations with "the factors, though not entirely, for this has been "impossible for some years past.

"On all sides there prevailed a cheerful dis- "position and determination to go to work and "through continued labor to obtain from the soil the "special crop upon which depends the life and well "being of these inhabitants.

"But, Excellency, the picture is now entirely "changed. The jobbers in leaf tobacco are "burdened down by excessive taxation, and are not "possessed of sufficient capital to carry on their "business. The cigar manufacturers declare that "they cannot pay the increased taxes and, therefore, "close their factories, abstaining, as is natural, from "buying more leaf. This brings on, as a necessary "consequence a complete stagnation of business, as is "shown by the fact that 95 per cent of the last "crop is still on the market unsold. And further- "more, the few contracts for future delivery made "before the selecting season commenced, have either "been rescinded or modified, in an onerous manner for "the growers, from the moment that the amount of tax "imposed by article 14 of the budget became known.

"This stagnation signifies the dispeoplement "of the province,or famine with all its horrors.

"Emigration is now taking on such alarming pro- "portions,that over two hundred families have al- "ready left for other provinces of the Island; and "some even for Guatemala and Mexico,to which coun- "tries they are invited with flattering offers.

"Misery now imposes itself. Seed time has "arrived for the sowing of the new plants that are "to be put out in October. Yet the growers are "without funds for the payment of the hands and "fertilizers required by these operations,and with- "out such resources it is impossible for them to "plant in proper season. Henceforward,we are to "be threatened with countless evils. For,even sup- "posing that the weather should be favorable,still "the young plants owing to so many contrary circum- "stances,will be limited in supply; and as a conse- "quence,so high in price that those working second "class lands will not be able to buy them,of which "class at least 90 per cent of the lands used for "the cultivation of tobacco is composed. And the re- "sult will be that those cultivators,who cannot make "these outlays,will not be able to sow,and they will "have to give up the lands to their owners. With "agriculture in this state,it is easy to foretell "what will be the future lot of the retail trade,in- "dustry and real estate;because tobacco planting in this

"province is the sole basis of its commercial move-
"ment and wealth.

"The retail merchant will especially suffer
"from this general stagnation of trade, and his posi-
"tion must become worse and worse, as time passes,
"from the impossibility of realizing his bills
"receivable which represent for him the whole of his
"last year's business, and for which there is no
"further security than the good faith of the planters
"whose stocks of tobacco are without market value,
"and stored in badly constructed huts; and, there-
"fore, exposed at any moment to be destroyed by one
"of those hurricanes so frequent, in this province,
"at this time of the year.

"At this point it must also be noticed, Excel-
"lency, that the effects of the scales of the in-
"creased taxation fall directly on the tobacco
"grower; because apart from the fact that the de-
"cline in the demand determines a decline in price;
"it is not to be supposed that the exporter will
"want to pay a higher price for the raw material
"than it will bring in the foreign market in which
"it is to be consumed; nor that the jobber, the mid-
"dleman between producer and manufacturer, will dis-
"regard the increased rates of taxation in calculating
"the cost of his purchases in comparison with pre-
"vious years. Therefore, the damage must ultimate-
"ly fall entirely on the grower; because being the
"one the least possessed of resources, and without
"even the hope of an improvement in price.

"In view, therefore, of the reasons above ex-
"pressed, this Association appeals to Y.E., praying:

1st. That no use be made of the authorization
"for the increase of the taxes, granted by the Cortes
"in article 14 of the Law of the Budget.

2nd. That the Royal Order of the 20th of June
"last be derogated, in that part authorizing the free
"entrance of tobacco from Porto Rico and the Phil-
"lipine Islands.

3rd. That the free sale of Cuban tobacco be
"permitted in the Peninsula as soon as the present
"contract expires with the leasing company.

4th. That general and special commercial trea-
"ties be negotiated with other nations, particularly
"the United States, France, Germany and the South
"American Republics, to the end that we may be better
"enabled to lay down the products of our plantations
"in those markets.

"On these redeeming measures depends the
"future of the Province of Pinar del Rio, now threat-
"ened with famine and emigration, and because of
"which the Taxpayers League trusts that Y.E. will
"give considerate attention to this their res-
"pectful petition."

"Pinar del Rio, 28th August, 1892.

The President: Juan Montagu.

The General Secretary: Emilio Carballes.

Enclosure No. 1.
With Despatch No. 1414.
Havana, September 20, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

SABADO 17 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1892.

Importante exposición.

La "Liga de Contribuyentes" de Pinar del Rio ha dirigido con fecha 28 de agosto último al señor Ministro de Ultramar la siguiente notable exposición, que publicamos en este lugar preferente, por juzgar los asuntos que en ella se tratan de importancia suma para la región de Vuelta-Abajo.

Es de esperar que el Gobierno Nacional atienda como se merecen las justas peticiones de una provincia tan necesitada de protección y apoyo como la de Pinar del Rio.

He aquí la exposición referida:

EXCMO. SEÑOR:

La Liga de Contribuyentes de la Provincia de Pinar del Rio, en cumplimiento del acuerdo adoptado en la Junta General celebrada el dia 14 del mes actual, viene á llenar el deber de exponer á V. E. los males que para el desenvolvimiento y prosperidad de la vida económica de esta Provincia entraña la R. O. de 26 de junio sobre la libre introducción en Cuba del tabaco de Puerto Rico y Filipinas, y el impuesto establecido en virtud de la facultad concedida por el inciso 2º del artículo 14 de la vigente Ley de Presupuestos.

Desde el momento en que el Gobierno General autorizó la libre introducción del tabaco de Puerto Rico, este pueblo, con una constancia rayana en temeridad, ha venido solicitando la revocación de ese privilegio, que sobre no beneficiar la producción tabacalera de la isla hermana, causaba grandes perjuicios á la de esta extensa región, castigada entonces con impuestos solo soportables por el levantado espíritu de patriotismo de que se hallaban animados sus habitantes. Diez años duró la lucha entablada con tal objeto. Durante ellos se pidió repetidamente justicia por medio de la prensa y de exposiciones elevadas al Gobierno en distintas ocasiones. A este propósito respondió el informe que en 14 de agosto de 1878, y en virtud de comisión recibida, elevó á la Dirección General de Hacienda el eminente patricio Excmo. Sr. D. José Velez Caviedes. La Excma. Diputación Provincial hizo igual petición al Gobierno de S. M.; sin perjuicio de lo cual, y no obteniéndose el resultado apetecido con la premura que las circunstancias exigían, este pueblo, en reunión pública celebrada en 10 de noviembre de 1883, acordó elevar á S. M. una respetuosa exposición, como así lo hizo por medio del documento que lleva la fecha de 17 del mismo mes.

Por efecto, sin duda, de todas esas reclamaciones, se dictó la Real Orden de 20 de julio de 1885 en que se establecían reglas para impedir el fraude en el tráfico del tabaco que con esta isla sostenía la de Puerto Rico. Todas las prescripciones de la citada Real Orden, dictada con el más sano propósito de garantir la legitimidad de las procedencias, fueron burladas y absolutamente ineficaces, porque á la sombra del tabaco de Puerto Rico, y previa fraudulenta naturalización, continuaron entrando en Cuba los productos de Santo Domingo y otros puntos, con grave daño de nuestra agricultura.

Penetrado de la gravedad de estos males, el Gobierno de S. M. prohibió por fin la introducción del tabaco de Puerto Rico en esta isla.

Desde entonces no se ha dictado una sola disposición en beneficio del tabaco cubano, al que quedaba todavía la labor de alcanzar medios que facilitasen su exportación, cada día más necesaria en fuerza del rápido aumento de una producción que llegó á resultar en notable desproporción con el consumo. En este estado, la Ley Mac Kinley, dictada en un país que es fuerza reconocer que constituye el principal y más natural de nuestros mercados, vino á agravar la ya poco halagüeña situación tabacalera en esta provincia. Como si esto no fuera suficiente, el Gobierno de la República Argentina impuso á seguida derechos tales al tabaco producido en nuestras vegas, que bien puede decirse que en absoluto se hizo imposible su exportación á aquellos puestos. Todo ello agregado al considerable incremento dado al cultivo del tabaco en la provincia de Santa Clara, determinó una gran paralización en las transacciones y un notable descenso en los precios.

Y tan honda fué la perturbación que esa serie de contratiempos introdujo en las relaciones mercantiles de la provincia entera, que nadie creyó que en tan crítica situación se la abandonase á sus propias fuerzas. Contábamos, Excelentísimo Sr., con que el mal sería de corta duración; y á sostener esa creencia nos estimulaba la desinteresada gestión de los comisionados llamados á ese Ministerio con objeto de oir sus informes sobre este asunto, y los constantes esfuerzos de la Cámara de Comercio y la Unión de Fabricantes para conseguir que el Gobierno de S. M. llegase á penetrarse de la necesidad y urgencia de adoptar medidas que en alguna manera pudieran compensar los daños causados á nuestra producción por las leyes prohibitivas que dejamos citadas.

La decepción sufrida al conocer las dos disposiciones de que queda hecho mérito en el comienzo de esta exposición no ha podido ser más ruda. Una y otra, lo mismo la R. O. de 26 de junio que el artículo de la Ley de Presupuestos, significan la pérdida de toda esperanza de salvación y la inminente ruina de la agricultura y el comercio de esta provincia.

En cuanto á la R. O., se dificulta encontrar datos y razonamientos que no hayan sido ya aducidos en los informes y exposiciones á que ya atrás nos referimos. Solo se nos ocurre agregar que dentro de la idea de justicia que, según el preámbulo que la acompaña, informa esa disposición, cabe la tantas veces reclamada de la Metrópoli por esta provincia y las demás en donde el tabaco se cultiva, y nó que se limiten en nuestro perjuicio los beneficios concedidos á una colonia que cuenta con puertos propios para exportar sus productos á los puntos en que se consumen. No será Cuba ciertamente el mercado en que el tabaco de Puerto Rico y Filipinas pueda venderse en buenas condiciones.

Por otra parte, los intereses legítimos de Puerto Rico no han sufrido menoscabo alguno con la prohibición que en la Real Orden de 27 de junio se levanta; y para ello basta observar que su producción no alcanza á la mitad del consumo interior. Por eso la Real Junta de Aranceles informaba en 1886 que "solo puede sostenerse el empeño "de entrar en Cuba por móviles ajenos al "concierto de los intereses generales, y caen "por su base cuantos razonamientos se in-"tenten en favor del privilegio de que se trata."

Aunque en el preámbulo de la Real Orden se cita el trabajo á que nos referimos, no parece que haya sido convenientemente examinado. Son de tal magnitud las razones de justicia y de equidad que se alegan en él, que es imposible hallar argumento que las destruya. Aquel trabajo se adelantaba á las razones que determinaron la promulgación de la franquicia que nos ocupa, cuando decía: "No pueden invocarse razo-"nes de equidad, dentro del principio de "asimilación de derechos entre provincias

"hermanas, porque por este criterio Puerto
"Rico y Cuba tienen opción á que su tabaco
"entre en las provincias peninsulares libre-
"mente. Nada más natural, razonable y
"equitativo en interés de las Antillas, que
"el desestanco del tabaco allende los ma-
"res; y sin embargo, esta contribución se
"sostiene por conveniencia del Tesoro,
"cuando la libre entrada de nuestro tabaco
"y libre venta en la Península, sería para
"Cuba elemento cierto de prosperidad y de
"riqueza. Y si ni aún siquiera remotamente
"aparece la idea de que el desestanco venga
"á favorecer á los vegueros de la Vuelta
"Abajo, cuya miseria y postración traspasa
"los límites de lo indecible, no es mucho
"que, por lo menos, se les alivie de la com-
"petencia y ruina que les acarrea la hoja
"importada de la isla hermana." Considera-
ramos de la mayor oportunidad reproducir
tan expresivos conceptos, ya que por nues-
tra iniciativa nada podríamos decir que ex-
presara con mayor propiedad y convicción,
la razón con que esta provincia viene á su-
plicar á V. E. la justicia á que cree tener
derecho.

Para esa súplica interésanos también re-
producir lo siguiente del párrafo final de
dicho informe, "....en la inteligencia de
"que las medidas dictadas y que puedan
"dictarse, para evitar el fraude, siempre se-
"rán deficientes porque descansan en la
"idea de que existen personas que conocen
"la calidad y procedencia de la hoja á un
"simple exámen, error que nadie se atreve-
"rá á sostener de buena fé, y porque los es-
"peculadores fácilmente han de procurarse
"los documentos que acrediten que el taba-
"co fué cosechado en el punto que les con-
"venga."

Este temor abrigado en 1886 y que tan
brillantemente ha expuesto aquella Junta,
se aumenta hoy con la misma franquicia
que se concede á las Islas Filipinas, llama-
das á dañar, sino con sus productos, con su
solo nombre, la única producción de que
vivimos.

Si la Real Orden de 26 de junio es moti-
vo de graves daños, infinitamente mayores
son los que se originan con el nuevo im-
puesto sobre el tabaco.

No hemos de reproducir aquí, Excmo. Sr.,
datos de que V. E. tiene conocimiento e-
xacto y que con sobrada elocuencia, con la
de los números, demuestran palmariamen-
te la precaria situación porque atraviesa la
industria tabaquera. La Unión de Fabri-
cantes de la Habana, altamente interesada
en que se deje sin efecto el nuevo impuesto,
ha sido eco fiel de la verdad, exponiéndola
sin incurrir en exageraciones; y no puede
esta sociedad hacer más que prestar á lo
por aquella alegado la fuerza que dá una
absoluta conformidad con todas las decla-
raciones contenidas en la exposición que
hace poco tiempo elevó á ese Ministerio.

Mas si, creemos cumplir un deber hacien-
do presente á V. E. cuan directamente in-
fluye dicho impuesto en el bienestar de
nuestros agricultores. Si la industria del
tabaco con dificultad se sostiene, de conti-
nuar en vigor el artículo 14 de la Ley de
Presupuestos, la producción ha de resentir-
se de tal suerte que en la Vuelta Abajo se
hará imposible en lo sucesivo el cultivo de
ese artículo.

Y esto requiere alguna explicación. En
época no lejana la producción del tabaco se
verificaba en relativas condiciones de des-
ahogo, y permitía al agricultor terminar la
cosecha en forma que después de pagados
los gastos de cultivo y de refacción realiza-
ba algunas economías, no grandes, pero al
fin, economías. Mas tarde, por efecto de
distintas causas y como si la mano de la fa-
talidad pesara sobre el asíduo y honrado
trabajador vueltabajero, los tiempos fueron
presentándose cada vez peores, hasta lle-
gar á un punto en que solo una constancia,
que ya se rinde reconociendo su impotencia,
pudo sostener al veguero en su lucha con
una suerte decididamente adversa. Entre
esas causas hay algunas nacidas de la im-

premeditación y falta de pericia, y que por ser de origen y corrección local no han podido ser evitadas por nuestros Gobiernos. Tales son el abuso de materias fertilizantes con que se alteró la natural calidad de los terrenos en que el tabaco se cultiva; los inmensos gastos que supone el empleo de esas materias, cuyo precio sube á medida que reunen menos condiciones para el abono de las tierras; la ambición de los propietarios encareciendo la merced de los arrendamientos en la exagerada proporción del 400 por 100, y la competencia que al fruto aquí producido vino á hacer el cosechado en Remedios y la provincia de Santa Clara. Independientes de tales causas, y simultáneamente con ellas, han surgido otras que tal vez pudieran evitarse si teniendo en cuenta la importancia de nuestra producción se la prestara la atención y el favor que merece, siquiera no sea mas que por constituir el único elemento de vida y prosperidad con que cuenta la población de una provincia entera. La Ley Mac Kinley, los derechos fiscales impuestos en la República Argentina, la falta de mercados, la libre importación del tabaco de Puerto-Rico y Filipinas, las nuevas tarifas y el impuesto señalado en la Ley de Presupuestos, son hoy las causas determinantes de una ruina que ya es inminente si V. E. no escucha las quejas de nuestros desgraciados agricultores, á los que satisfará cualquier beneficio que les permita emplear su actividad é iniciativa en un trabajo que no sea absolutamente improductivo, como el á que ahora se dedican.

No cabe expresar, de manera que pueda formarse idea exacta de la realidad, los trastornos á que está dando lugar la anormal situación creada por virtud de las trabas que en apretado nudo sugetan nuestra producción en un grado de postración inconcebible. Basta comparar el estado de la cosecha en igual época del año anterior y el en que la del actual se encuentra. Entonces el tabaco recolectado había pasado ya á manos de los Fabricantes y Almacenistas en una proporción aproximada al 80 por 100 del total de la producción. Los vegueros hallábanse en condiciones de llenar, aunque nó por completo, porque esto es muy difícil hace ya tiempo para el labrador vueltabajero, sus compromisos con los refaccionistas, quienes se disponían á suplir los gastos necesarios para emprender la nueva campaña agrícola. Por todas partes reinaba el movimiento y la animación de los que llenos de entusiasmo y de esperanzas se aprestaban á la lucha en que á fuerza de trabajo, constancia y sacrificios, se intentaba arrancar á la tierra el fruto de que depende el sustento y bienestar de todos.

Hoy, Excmo. Sr., el cuadro ha variado por completo. Los almacenistas de tabaco en rama, abrumados por la cuota excesiva que en las nuevas tarifas se señala á esa industria, no cuentan con capitales suficientes para continuar ejerciéndola. Los fabricantes declaran que no pueden satisfacer los nuevos impuestos y cierran sus fábricas, absteniéndose, como es natural, de comprar tabaco para la elaboración. Todo trae como consecuencia necesaria la paralización de las operaciones, en forma que todavía está sin vender el 95 por 100 de la última cosecha. Y hay más aún, los pocos contratos de venta celebrados antes de empezar las escogidas, ó han sido rescindidos, ó modificados onerosamente para el cultivador, desde que vino á conocerse la importancia del impuesto á que se refiere el art. 14 de la Ley de Presupuestos.

Esta paralización significa la despoblación de la provincia, ó la miseria con todas sus horribles consecuencias.

La emigración se inicia en tan alarmantes proporciones, que ya son más de doscientas las familias que han salido para otras provincias de la Isla, y aún para Guatemala y Méjico, de donde se las llama con

halagadoras ofertas, á fin de que lleven á aquellas tierras el concurso de su trabajo y de su inteligencia.

La miseria se impone, porque es llegada la hora de regar la simiente para obtener la postura que en el mes de octubre ha de llevarse á la tierra en condiciones de cultivo, y los vegueros no cuentan con los recursos que precisan para sufragar el importe de los abonos y de los jornales que demandan esas operaciones preliminares, sin las que es imposible proceder en tiempo oportuno á las plantaciones de tabaco. Y aquí dá comienzo el sinnúmero de perjuicios que nos amenazan. Suponiendo que el tiempo no sea agente importante en este fatal concierto de contrariedades, se obstendrán las posturas de tabaco en proporción limitadísima, y á tan exajerado precio, que á él no alcanzarán las fuerzas de los que trabajan terrenos de segundo orden, en cuyo caso se encuentra el 90 por 100 de los que á ese cultivo se dedican. Resultará, pues, que los labradores que no dispongan de terrenos en que el tabaco por su superior calidad ofrezca probabilidades de compensar con sus productos los inmensos gastos que demanda el cultivo, no podrán efectuar las siembras y se verán obligados á abandonar las vegas, entregándolas á sus dueños.

En esta situación la agricultura, fácil es apreciar cuál será la suerte del comercio, la industria y la propiedad, porque aquella es aquí la única base de movimiento y de riqueza. El comercio, en particular, es el que más sufre con esta completa y general paralización, y siento que sus fuerzas flaquean á medida que el tiempo trascurre sin esperanzas de realizar en breve créditos que representen las operaciones de todo un año, y que hoy están comprometidos por no tener más garantía que la honradez del veguero, poseedor de un fruto que no tiene valor alguno, almacenando en chozas poco sólidas y expuesto por esa razón á las iras de uno de esos ciclones tan frecuentes en esta época del año.

Es de advertir aquí, Excmo. Sr., que los efectos del nuevo impuesto recaen especial y directamente sobre el agricultor, porque, á parte de que limita la demanda y determina la baja de los precios, no es suspicacia exajerada suponer que el comerciante exportador ha de procurar que la materia prima no exceda en costo del que antes tenía, y el intermediario entre el productor y el industrial no ha de limitar, por grandes que sean los impuestos, las aspiraciones de su interés; de suerte que el daño recaerá por completo y necesariamente sobre el veguero, que es el único que por carecer de todo recurso, no tiene ni aún el deber de esperar que mejoren las condiciones del mercado.

Por todas las razones expuestas, ésta Asociación acude á V. E. suplicando:

1º Que no se haga uso de la facultad concedida por las Córtes en el art. 14 de la Ley de Presupuestos vigente.

2º Que se derogue la Real Orden de 20 de Junio último, por la que se autoriza la libre introducción en Cuba del tabaco de Puerto Rico y Filipinas.

3º Que se permita la libre venta del tabaco Cubano en la Península tan luego venza el contrato con la Compañía Arrendataria obligándola, entre tanto, á que cumpla su compromiso de adquirir en este mercado la parte de rama de Vuelta Abajo que en dicho contrato se señala.

4º Que se celebren tratados de comercio generales ó especiales, con otras naciones y particularmente con los Estados Unidos, Francia, Alemania y las Repúblicas del Sur de América, á fin de que en condiciones más liberales, podamos llevar á sus mercados el producto de nuestras vegas.

De estas salvadoras medidas depende el porvenir de la Provincia de Pinar del Río, amenazada hoy por la emigración y la miseria, y por ello la Liga de Contribuyentes espera que V. E. se sirva acoger con interés su respetuosa súplica.

Pinar del Río, 28 de agosto de 1892.—Excmo. Sr.: —El Presidente, *Juan Montagú*. —El Secretario general, *Emilio Carballés*.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
acknowledged
OCT 4 1892
No. 1718.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

File

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 21, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Export and port duties
at the port of Santa Cruz
del Sur, on cedar and
mahogany logs.

No. 1718.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 21, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch no. 1711 of the 10th instant, I regret to have to inform you that Mr. Fontanals, Chief of the Central Section of Customs, now tells me that the question about the payment of the export and port duties at the port of Santa Cruz del Sur, on cedar and mahogany, in the log, rough or hewn, instead of being resolved here, has been submitted to that

end

end to the Colonial Office at Madrid, it appearing there was some diversity between the translations of the article 756 of the tariff of the United States by the interpreters to whom it was referred.

Mr. Fontanals further stated that in the meantime the shippers at Santa Cruz del Sur, will have to continue paying those duties in deposit.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
OCT 4 1892

file

ack'n & file
No. 1719

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 21, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr. C. R. Wickes against the appraisement of import duties on sewing machines of american manufacture.

No. 1719.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 21, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last and the communication from the General Government of the 17th ultimo, I have presented to the Regional Governor the protest of Mr. C. R. Wickes, against the appraisement of import duties made by the custom house of this port on certain sewing machines of american manufacture received from the United States

by

by steamers "Burnley" and "Saratoga" on the 8th and 29th of August last; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States. I enclose copy of protest and of communication to the Regional Governor.

1/
2/

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

2 Enclosures:

No. 1 - Protest.

" 2 - Mr. Williams to the Governor of the Western Region,

Sept. 21, 1892.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1719.

H A V A N A , September 21 1892.

Translation. No.29.

I,C.R.WICKES appear before Ramon O.Williams,Esq., Consul General of the United States in this city and in due legal form:

Do hereby protest against the appraisement of duties made by the custom house of this port on the sewing machines of american manufacture received from the R. Remington Sons & Co of New York by the steamers "Burnley" and "Saratoga" arrived on the 8th and 29th August,1892, said sewing machines being free of import duty under paragraph 26,schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States,having hitherto been admitted free of import duties under paragraph 17 of the transitory schedule which expired on June 30th of the present year.

Notwithstanding my protest in the custom house entries it has exacted payment of duties,which I have made,as follows: $79.90 on steamer "Burnley" according to entry No.4619 and manifest No.130,and $35.51 on steamer "Saratoga" according to entry No.6865 and manifest 206.

That it may be known and in order that this protest shall have the necessary effects as per telegram dated June 28th,1892,from the Assistant Secretary of State to Mr.Williams,Consul General of the United States at this port,I sign the same at Havana this 20th of September,1892

(Signed) C.R .Wickes.

Date ut supra.- Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Copia. No .

C.R.WICKES por si y como representante de los Sres. R.Remington Sons y Ca en esta Isla comparece ante el Sr. D.Ramon O.Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo que se ha hecho por la aduana de este puerto de las maquinas de coser,manifestadas por los Sres.C.Carranza y Ca de New York,que llegaron a este puerto por los vapores americanos "Burnley" y "Saratoga" en los dias 8 y 29 de Agosto ultimo respectivamente,dichas maquinas deben ser libres de derechos de importacion en esta Isla segun parrafo 26 de la cedula A del Tratado de Reciprocidad vigente desde 1 de Julio de 1892. Las maquinas de coser entraban libres de derechos segun parrafo 17 de la cedula transitoria que espiro en 30 de Junio de 1892.

Debo hacer constar que sin embargo de mi protesta en las hojas de la aduana,esta me ha exigido el pago y lo he hecho,en esta forma $79.90 del vapor "Burnley" segun hoja No.4619 y manifiesto No.130 y $35.51 del vapor "Saratoga" segun hoja No .6865 y manifiesto 206.

Y para que conste esta protesta y surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton,Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr.Williams,Consul General de la misma nacion,fechado en 23 de Junio ultimo, lo firmo en la Habana a 20 de Setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) C.R.Wickes.

Ante mi,- Fecha ut supra.

(Firmado) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2

With Despatch No. 1719.

H A V A N A , September 21, 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 21,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Western Region

and of the Province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June,and in accordance with the communication received from the General Government under date of the 17th ultimo,I have the honor to present to the consideration of Y.E.the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr.C.R.Wickes against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain sewing machines of american manufacture and imported from the United States by steamers "Burnley" and "Saratoga" on the 8th and 29 of August,respectively; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26,schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain,very respectfully,your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No. 1719.

H A V A N A , September 21, 1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana, Setiembre 21 de 1892.

Excmo. Sor. Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la

Provincia de la Habana.

Excmo. Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo, y de acuerdo con la comunicacion recibida del Gobierno General con fecha 17 del mes ppdo., tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion de V.E. la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de Mr. C.R. Wickes contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre unas maquinas de coser de manufactura y procedencia americana, recibidas por los vapores "Burnley" y "Saratoga" en los dias 8 y 29 de Agosto del corriente año; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la partida 26 de la cedula A del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos .

Soy de V.E. ato. S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1720.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
OCT 4 1892

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 22, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Suppression of export and port dues on cedar and mahogany, in the log, rough or hewn, shipped from the port of Santa Cruz del Sur to the United States.

No. 1720.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 22, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

Supplementing my despatches nos. 1711 and 1718 of the 10th and 21st instant in relation to the collection of export and port dues at Santa Cruz del Sur, on cedar and mahogany, in the log, rough or hewn, I now have the honor to enclose copy of a letter received to-day from Mr. Voigt, our Consular agent at Santa Cruz del Sur, informing me, notwithstanding the message

received

received yesterday from
Mr. Fontanals, that the
Governor of the Province of
Puerto Principe, has instructed
the collector of Santa Cruz
del Sur to discontinue
their collection; and
in consequence, a cargo
of cedar and mahogany
logs has since been
shipped from that port
to New York free of those
charges.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas J. Williams
Consul General.

One enclosure.
No. 1 - Mr Voigt to Mr. Williams,
Sept 19, 1892.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1720.

H A V A N A , September 22,1892.

Copy.

U.S.Consular Agency.

Santa Cruz del Sur,

September 19th,1892.

Ramon O.Williams,Esq.

Consul General,

Havana.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 29th ultimo,2nd,9th and 10th instant,contents of which have been duly noted.

I am glad to inform you that the collector of customs of this port has received instructions from the Governor of Puerto Principe to cease in the exaction of duties on hewn cedar and mahogany logs shipped to the United States, and in accordance with these instructions this custom house has already despatched free of dues a cargo of cedar and mahogany shipped to New York by Mr.Fluriach. This decision makes of course superfluous any further protest.

The shippers will now claim the dues collected by the custom house since 1st of September 1891,and if they do not succeed in getting back the money promptly I shall have to ask again for your kind assistance in the matter.

I am,Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) Williams Voigt,

Consular Agent.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
acken-hple
OCT 4 1892

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

file

No. 1721.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 23, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr. Antonio Riaño against appraisement of import duties on american sewing machines.

No. 1721.

U.S. Consulate General,
Havana, Sept. 23, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last and the communication from the General Government of this Island of the 17th ultimo, I have presented to the Governor of this Region the protest of Mr. Antonio Riaño, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain sewing machines of american manufacture received from New York by steamer

steamer City of Washington arrived on the 22d ultimo, said sewing machines being free of import duties under paragraph 26, schedule A, of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain. I enclose copy of protest and of communication to the Governor of the Western Region.

1/
2/

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No. 1- Protest
, 2- Mr. Williams to Regional Governor;
Sept. 22d. —

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No. 1721.

H A V A N A , September 20, 1892.

Translation. No.30.

ANTONIO RIANO, managing partner of Riano y Sobrinos of this city appear before Ramon O.Williams, Esq. Consul General of the United States in this city and in due legal form:

PROTEST against the appraisement of duties made by the custom house of this port on three bundles containing two boxes of sewing machines of american manufacture received from New York by steamer "City of Washington" arrived on the 22nd ~~ultimo~~., said sewing machines being free of import duties under paragraph 26, schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States, having hitherto been admitted free of import dutty under paragraph 17 of the transitory schedule which expired on June 30th of the present year.

The custom house has exacted payment of duties, which we have made of $21.20 as per manifest 178, entry 6157.

That it may be known and in order that this protest shall have the necessary effects as per telegram dated June 28th, 1892, from the Assistant Secretary of State to Mr.Williams, Consul General of the United states at this port, I sign the same at Havana on the 20th of September 1892.

(Signed) Antonio Riano.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Copia. No.30.

ANTONIO RIANO, socio gerente de los Sres Riano y Sobrinos de esta plaza, comparece ante el Sr. D. Ramon O. Williams, Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta ciudad y en la mejor forma que proceda:

PROTESTA contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre tres atados de dos cajas de maquinas de coser de manufactura y procedencia americana recibidas de New York por vapor americano City of Washington entrado el 22 de Agosto ultimo, debiendo ser dichas maquinas libres de derechos de importacinn en esta Isla segun parrafo 26 de la cedula A del convenio de reciprocidad vigente entre Espana y los Estados Unidos. Las maquinas de coser entraban libres de derechos segun parrafo 17 de la cedula transitoria que expiro en 30 de Junio de 1892.

Debiendo hacer constar que la aduana nos ha exigido el pago de $21.20 de derechos, que hemos hecho, segun la declaracion 6157, manifiesto 178, carta de pago 74.

Y para que conste esta protesta y surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharto Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, dirigido a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma, con fecha 28 de Junio ultimo, lo firmo en la Habana a 20 de setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) Antonio Riano.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No. 1721.

H A V A N A , Se ptember 2[illegible], 1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, September 22 1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the western Region

and of the province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction of the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States dated the 28th of June last and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 17 of August last, I have the honor to present to the consideration of Y.E. the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr. Antonio Riano against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on certain sewing machines of american manufacture received from New Yor by steamer City of Washington arrived on the 22 ultimo; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 26, schedule A of the reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1721.

H A V A N A , September 2[illegible],1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Setiembre 22 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la

Provincia de la Habana.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio ultimo y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General del 17 de Agosto ppdo.,tengo el honor de presentar a la consideracion de V.E.la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Antonio Riano contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre unas maquinas de coser de manufactura y procedencia americana recibidas de New York por vapor americano City of Washington entrado el 22 de Agosto ultimo; por ser dicho aforo contrario a la partida 26 de la tabla A del convenio de reciprocidad entre España y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 28 1892
RECEIVED

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY:
OCT 4 1892

No. 1722.

File

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 23d, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Transmitting copy of protest of Mr. Morris Heyman against appraisement of import duties on velocipedes of american manufacture.

No. 1722.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 28, 1892.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

In compliance with your telegraphic instruction of June 28th last and the communication from the General Government of this Island of the 19th ultimo, I have presented to the Governor of this Region the protest of Mr. Morris Heyman of the firm of Messrs. Morris Heyman Bro. & Co of this city, against the appraisement made by the Havana custom house on three cases containing velocipedes

of

of iron and steel, of
american manufacture,
received from the Gendron
Iron Wheel Co. of New York
by steamer Hauguesund
arrived on the 31st ultimo;
because said custom
house not only exacts
import duties on said velo-
cipedes without the re-
duction of fifty per cent
to which they are entitled
under paragraph 51, table
C, of the reciprocity agree-
ment between Spain and
the United States; but, also,
pretends to collect duties
on the wooden cases and
straw containing same,
and which are admitted
free of duties under paragraphs 21
& ~~37~~, table B, of the agree-
ment.

I am,

Sir

Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramm O. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures:
No 1 – Protest.
" 2 – Mr. Williams to the
Regional Governor,
Sept. 23, 1892.

21

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1722.

H A V A N A , September 23,1892.

Translation. No.31.

MORRIS HEYMAN of the firm of Morris Heyman Bro.& Co Limited,of Havana,in the name of,and in representation of said firm,appears before Ramon O.Williams,Esq,Consul General of the United States of America and in the most respectfuly form procedent:

Protests against the classification made by the custom house of this port on three cases,gross weight 370 kilos,containing 240 kilos velocipedes of iron and steel,received from the Gendron Iron Wheel Co of New York per steamer Hangösund entered this port on the 31st ofAugust ultimo.

Whereas the custom house of this port considers this article without any reduction in duties,having a reduction of 50 per cent by table C article 51 of the treaty of reciprocity in force since July 1st,being a manufacture of iron and steel.

Whereas the custom house of this port pretends also to collect duties on the gross weight of these goods, thus collecting duties on one hundred and thirty kilos of wooden cases and straw,which,according to table A, articles 21 and 37 of the treaty of reciprocity are free of duties.

The undersigned also begs to state that his firm has in due time protested this custom house entry in the custom house of this port,and the custom house having resolved the protest unfavorably to the interests of the undersigned,refused the undersigned the right to continue

this protest according to article 82 of the Ordinances of this custom house, wherefore the undersigned was obliged to pay, and did pay the custom house duties of the herein mentioned goods, stating his protest on the custom house entry, and the undersigned hereby protests against this action of the custom house administration.

In witness whereof, and that this protest should have the necessary effects, according to the telegram of Mr. Wharton, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States of America to Mr. Williams, Consul General of the same nation, dated June 28th, 1892, we sign these presents at Havana on the 21st day of September, 1892.

(Signed) Morris Heyman.

Date ut supra.

Before me,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Copia. No.31.

Don MORRIS HEYMAN de la sociedad de Morris Heyman Hno.y Cn de la Habana,en nombre y representacion de dicha sociedad,comparece ante el Sr.D.Ramon O.Williams,Consul General de los Estados Unidos de America y en la mejor forma que proceda:

Protesta contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto,de tres cajas,peso bruto de 370 kilos conteniendo 240 kilos en velocipedos de hierro y acero recibidos del Gendron Iron Wheel Co de New York,por el vapor Hangesund entrado en este puerto el 31 de Agosto ultimo.

Toda vez que la aduana de este puerto considera este articulo sin ninguna rebaja en los derechos,teniendo una rebaja de cincuenta por ciento por la tabla C,articulo 51 del tratado de reciprocidad en vigor desde el 1 de Julio ultimo siendo una manufactura de hierro y acero.

Toda vez que la aduana de este puerto pretende tambien cobrar derechos sobre el peso bruto de esta mercancia,asi cobrando derechos sobre ciento treinta kilos cajas de madera y paja,los cuales,segun la tabla A, articulos 21 y 37 del tratado de reciprocidad son libres de derechos.

El infrascrito tambien suplica hacer constar que su firma ha protestado esta entrada a su debido tiempo en la aduana de este puerto,y la aduana habiendole resuelto desfavorable a los intereses del infrascrito,le ha negado el derecho de continuar esta protesta segun el articulo 82 de las ordenanzas de esta aduana,por cuya razon el infrascrito se vio obligado a pagar y pago los derechos de aduana de las mercancias antes mencionadas, haciendo cónstar su protesta en la declaracion de aduana

y el infrascrito por la presente protesta contra la accion ante dicha de la administracion de aduanas.

Y para que conste y esta protesta surta los efectos necesarios segun lo dispuesto en el telegrama de Mr. Wharton, Sub-Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos a Mr. Williams, Consul General de la misma nacion, fechado en 28 de Junio ultimo se firma en la Habana a 21 de Septiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) Morris Hayman.
Declaracion de aduana No.7179.

Fecha ut supra.

Ante mi,

(Firmado) Ramon O. Williams,

Cons l General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1722.

H A V A N A , September 23,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana, September 23,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Western Region and of the Province of Havana.

Excellency:

In compliance with the telegraphic instruction from the Honorable Secretary of State of the United States of the 28th of June last and in accordance with the communication from the General Government of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to present to the consideration of Y.E. the enclosed certified copy of the protest of Mr. Morris Heyman , managing partner of Morris Heyman Bro. & Co of this city, against the appraisement made by the custom house of this port on three cases containing velocipedes of american manufacture received from New York per str. Hangesund arrived on the 31st ultimo; because the custom house pretends to collect duties on their gross weight of 370 kilos, not taking into account that : 240 kilos correspond to the velocipedes and 130 to the cases containing same; said appraisement being contrary to paragraph 51, schedule C, and paragraphs 21 and 37, schedule A, of the ruling reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No.2.

With Despatch No.1722.

H A V A N A , September 23,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Setiember 23,1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador de la Region Occidental y de la

provincia de la Habana.

Excmo.Sor:

Cumpliendo con la instruccion telegrafica del Honorable Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de fecha 28 de Junio último y de acuerdo con la comunicacion del Gobierno General de 17 de Agosto ppdo.,tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion de V.E/la adjunta copia certificada de la protesta de D.Morris Heyman,gerente de la sociedad Morris Heyman Hno.y Ca de esta plaza,contra el aforo hecho por la aduana de este puerto sobre tres cajas conteniendo velocípedos de fabricacion y procedencia americana recibidos de New York por vapor Hangesund entrado en puerto el 31 de Agosto ; toda vez que la aduana pretende cobrar derechos sobre su peso bruto de 370 kilos,sin tener en cuenta que de estos: 240 kilos corresponden á los velocipedos y 130 á los envases de los mismos; siendo este aforo contrario a la tabla C,articulo 51 y tabla A articulos 21 y 37 del tratado de reciprocidad que desde el primero de Julio del ano actual rige entre Espana y los Estados Unidos.

Soy de V.E.ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(SIgned) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General

Copy.

File

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 26 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1723.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 23, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Fine of $191 imposed
on the american steamer
City of Washington by the
custom house of Matanzas.

No. 1723.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 23. 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With reference to my despatch no. 1300 of the 31st of March, 1891, I have now the honor to enclose copy and translation of my communication to the Governor General, dated the 12th instant, asking for the condonation of the fine of $191 imposed in July last on the American steamer City of Washington by the custom house of Matanzas. 1/

I

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ramon O. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
Sept. 12, 1892.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No. 1723.

H A V A N A , September 23,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 12,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

I have the honor to present to the considera-tion of Y.E.,the case of a fine of $191,imposed by the custom house of Matanzas on the american steamer City of Washington,which arrived here from New York on the 11th of last July,without touching at any other port,and to be-seech from Y.E.its condonation in view of the circum-stances which I will now proceed to relate:

A few hours after the departure of the steamer from New York,the 6th of last July,the owners,Messrs.James E. Ward & Co,on confronting the copy of the manifest with the bills of lading,in accordance with counting room custom,to assure themselves of the exactness of the original manifest in charge of the master,found that the following articles had been omitted,namely: one piece of machinery belonging to the bill of lading No.3; and, besides,that four cases of hardware had also been shipped on board,for which there was no bill of lading and of which statement had also been omitted in the manifest.

In consequence,Excellency,the owners in New York, with the view of saving the steamer from the fine to which she was liable if the master presented an erroneous

Manifest, and in obedience to paragraph 10 article 40 of the customs regulations of this Island, telegraphed a state- of these omissions on the day following her departure from New York, that is on the 7th of July, to their agents in this city, Messrs. Hidalgo & Co, who inmediately communicated it to the agents in Matanzas, Messrs. Amezaga & Co., and these gentlemen at once transmitted the information to the proper authority in that port, believing that they had thereby performed all that was required under the regulations to save the steamer from the fine.

But it now appears that this object was not attained, because Messrs. Amezaga & Co, had unvoluntarily omitted to accompany their notification with the document, that is the telegram, received from the owners, as exacted by the aforesaid paragraph 10 of article 40 of the customs regulations.

Therefore, Excellency, and with the view of making good this omission, I have the pleasure to now accompany, the original telegram, duly tanslated, dated at New York the 7th of July of the present year, in cypher, by which Messrs. James E. Ward & Co. of New York, advised their agents here of the omission observed in the manifest, and the contents of the said telegram was communicated to the Chief of the Central Administrativa Section of the Central Region on the 8th of July, or say, three days before the arrival of the steamer at Havana and six days before entering the port of Matanzas.

Therefore, Excellency, and in view of the palpable good faith with which all the representatives of this steamer have proceeded in this affair, I cannot less than entreat Y.E. in the use of your superior authority, to

have the goodness to condone said fine of $191, imposed on the american steamer City of Washington, by the custom house of Matanzas.

I have the honor to be with great respect Y.E.'s obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. I.

With Despatch No. I723.

H A V A N A, September 23, I892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los
Estados Unidos.
Habana, Setiembre I2 deI892

Excmo Sor. Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

E^xcmo S^or.

Tengo el honor de presentar á la consideracion de V. E. el caso de una multa de $ I9I impuesta por la aduana de Matanzas al vapor americano City of Washington que procedente de New York sin tocar en otro puerto, entró en este el II del mes de Julio ppdo. y de impetrar de V. E. su condonacion, fundándome para esto en las circunstancias que a continuacion paso á relatar:

Poco despues de la salida de este vapor de New York sus armadores, los Sres James E. Ward X Co, al practicar la confrontacion de su manifiesto con los conocimientos, comotienen por regla fija para cerciorarse de su exactitud, descubrieron que faltaba expresar en dicho manifiesto una pieza de maquinaria perteneciente al concimiento No3; y ademas que se habian embarcado abordo de dicho vapor cuatro cajas de ferreteria, las que no se hallaban tampoco incluidas en el manifiesto, careciendo a la vez de conocimiento de embarque.

Por tanto, Excmo. Sor., esos armadores al dia siguiente de la salida del citado vapor y con el fin de evitar que su capitan infringiera las Ordenanzas de aduanas de esta Isla, presantando manifiesto erroneo; y en obediencia de

lo que marcan dichas Ordenanzas para tales casos en su articulo 40,inciso 10,al dia siguiente de la salida del vapor,es decir el 7 de Julio ppdo.,telegrafiaron la noticia de los errores sufridos á los Sres.Hidalgo Y Ca,sus agentes en esta,quienes en seguida la notificaron á los de Matanzas Sres.Amezaga Y Ca.,que a su vez el 8 de Julio pusieron los hechos en conocimiento del Sr.Jefe de la Seccion Administrativa de aquella Region á fin de evitar la imposicion de multa segun marca el inciso 11 del citado articulo 40 de las Ordenanzas,creyendo en esto que el caso estaba ya salvado; mas parece que no se logró el objeto por haber omitido involuntariamente aquellos Sres. acompañar á su solicitud el documento recibido de los armadores segun exige el predicho inciso 10.

Asi es y con el fin de subsanar esa omision me complazco en presentar á V.E.,el telegrama original,debidamente traducido,fechado en New York el 7 de Julio del prepio ano,en el que,en cifra,avisaron los Sres.James E. Ward & Co.,de New York á sus agentes en esta,de las faltas observadas en el citado manifiesto,y cuyo contenido fué,como arriba tengo esplicado,al Sr.Jefe de la seccion Central Administrativa de la Region Central el 8 de Julio ó séanse tres dias antes de entrar el vapor en el puerto de la Habana y unos seis dias antes de arribar al de Matanzas.

Por tanto ,Excmo.Sor.,y en vista de la palpable buena fé con que han procedido todos los representantes de dicho vapor en este asunto,no puedo menos de rogar se sirva V.E.,en uso de su superior autoridad,tener la bondad de condonar la citada multa de $191 impuesta al vapor ameri-

cano City of Washington por la aduana de Matanzas.

Tengo el honor de ser con el mayor respeto de V.E. ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

ouyr.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1892
RECEIVED.

3RD ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OCT 6 1892

ackn. & file

No. 1724.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 26, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Economic condition of Cuba.

No. 1724.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 26, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose the translation of a telegram dated at Madrid on the 24th instant, informing the public of a conference held by Mr. Bergamin, Director of the Colonial Treasury, with Mr. Canovas, President of the Spanish Cabinet, urging the immediate application of a remedy for the relief of the Island of Cuba. 1/

A

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Ransom H. Williams,
Consul General.

1 Enclosure:
Slip and translation
as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1724.

H A V A N A ,September 26,1892.

Translated by Consul General Williams.

From EL DIARIO DE LA MARINA of Havana,Sept.25,1892.

TELEGRAM.

Madrid,24 September,1892.

A few moments after the arrival here of Mr.Bergamin, Director of the Treasury of the Colonial Office,he had a conference with the President of the Cabinet,to explain to him the urgent necessity of applying an inmediate remedy for the relief of the Island of Cuba.

Mr.Canovas, answered,assuring him that he will give the subject profound attention,declaring,besides,that he has absolute confidence in the Governor General of the Island.

Enclosure No. 1
Nº 1 Despatch No. 1724.
Havana, September 26, 1892.

Diario de la Marina.

ULTIMOS TELEGRAMAS.

Madrid, 24 de septiembre.

A los pocos momentos de haber llegado á Madrid el Sr. Bergamin, Director de Hacienda del Ministerio de Ultramar ha celebrado una conferencia con el Presidente del Consejo de Ministros, exponiéndole la necesidad de poner remedio urgente é inmediato para aliviar la situación de la isla de Cuba.

El Sr. Cánovas le contestó ofreciéndole que hará un detenido estudio sobre el asunto, declarando además que tiene absoluta confianza en el Gobernador General de la Isla.

copy.

file

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1892
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
1892

acknowledge

No. 1725.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 28, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Forwarding two copies of "Report on the Regulations and Scales of Taxation," imposed on the Industries of this Island.

No. 1725.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 28, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I beg to enclose for the information of the Department two copies of the "Report on the Regulations and Scales of Taxation", imposed on the Industries of this Island by the existing budget, and presented to the Association of Retail Dealers of Havana by the committee appointed for this purpose. 2/

I am,
Sir,

Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED.

File

No. 1726.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 29, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Fine of $340 paid for
account of Messrs. D. Appleton
& C. of New York.

Hon Ed H Stobel
with Mr Courtenay's
Compliments

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1893.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CHARLES A. CALVO, JR., STATE PRINTER.
1893.

REPORT

OF THE

PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1893.

COLUMBIA, S. C.
CHARLES A. CALVO, JR., STATE PRINTER.
1893.

REPORT.

THE PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 2, 1893.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate
and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Act, approved December 23, 1891, to provide for procuring and preserving documents relating to the history of South Carolina, and to make an appropriation for the same, recites, that "*Whereas*, There are certain historical documents of record in the public archives of England necessary to the authentic history of South Carolina, of common interest to all the people of the State; and, *Whereas*, It is of importance that transcripts of these original manuscripts be procured by the State and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at the Capitol; and that provision be made for the supervision of this work, and that an appropriation be made to inaugurate it." Be it enacted, &c., &c., &c.

The Act provides for a commission of five citizens, the Secretary of State *ex officio* being Chairman. Further, that it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to procure transcripts of such documents relating to the history of South Carolina as they may deem necessary or important, and to superintend the copying and arranging of the same.

The amount then estimated as sufficient for the completion of this important State work was $7,500.00, and the General Assembly in December, 1891, appropriated $4,000.00 "to inaugurate the work."

The undersigned Commissioners met subsequently to their appointment and organized, the Hon. J. E. Tindal, Secretary of State, presiding; Professor R. Means Davis was elected Secretary.

The full scope and purpose of the Act was then carefully considered. It was then determined to elect Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, a retired officer of the Public Record Office in London, as the agent of the State, he having just completed the records of North Carolina in ten large printed volumes of 10,585 pages, and by an experience of forty years in this office was familiar with every detail of the early histories of the thirteen Colonies.

While it was known that the Record offices in London were open to the public under proper conditions, it was deemed proper, as this work was to be undertaken for the State, to communicate this fact officially to the proper public record authorities in London. This was done through a correspondence with the then United States Minister, Hon. R. T. Lincoln, by the Chairman, and this correspondence is on file in this office. It is a pleasure to state that the large amount of manuscripts, twenty-two heavy packages, 7,258 quarto pages, so far transmitted, have been brought in the dispatch bag of the United States Minister from London to the State Department in Washington, thence to the Secretary of State at the Capitol here, free of all cost. Apart from the large saving of expense, this act of comity to the State should be recorded here, and will be appreciated by the State Government and all our citizens. In laying out the work to be accomplished the Commissioners advised Mr. Sainsbury of their purpose to have: *First*, transcripts of every paper relating to the Province of Carolina from the date of the Lords Proprietors' Charter, 1663, down to 1719, at which date its government changed to that of a Colony of the King of England. *Second*, transcripts of every paper of record from that date to September, 1775, when Governor Campbell embarked at Charles Town and abandoned his office. The first series appertain to the "PROVINCE," the second to the "COLONY." Mr. Sainsbury was further advised to omit from his transcripts:

(1) The Shaftesbury papers, copied for the City Council of Charleston in 1883 and deposited with the South Carolina Historical Society, which are available.

(2) Certain papers, relating to North and South Carolina, accessible in the North Carolina Records; a complete set of which has been procured, and is deposited in the Secretary of State's office.

(3) Certain papers printed in the appendix to Professor William J. Rivers's valuable Historical work on the Provincial period.

By thus economizing, it is a great satisfaction to report, that the appropriation made in 1891 to "inaugurate" the work will bring this great historical labor through a century of Records, and leave only about twenty years of transcripts to be made to entirely complete this public work.

This latest period, however, covers the Stamp Act controversy; the sharp issue of the tea tax; and the initiatory Acts culminating in the war for Independence; the belief is, that these transcripts will be more voluminous, and certainly of deeper interest to the people of the State, than those of any previous twenty years.

Among the transcripts obtained, now in the State House, are fifteen hundred pages of missing Journals of the Commons House of Assembly. When the work laid out by the General Assembly is fully completed, the high destinction will be achieved by our State of having, at its Capitol, every paper of public interest to its general early history, and an unbroken Record of its Legislative acts, from the earliest settlement. These transcripts have been paged, and put into strong bindings, for their better preservation, and to make them accessible to the public.

For the information of the General Assembly, the recent letter of Mr. Sainsbury is hereto appended:

OCTOBER 14, 1898.

To the Hon. J. E. TINDAL, *Secretary of State.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to report the progress of the great work of the "Colonial History of South Carolina," which has been entrusted to me.

I have transmitted to you through the dispatch bag of the United States Embassy twenty-two large parcels of transcripts, commencing from the date of the first charter in 1663 down to the year 1747, and I am in hopes the money already voted by your Assembly will bring the work down nearly to the reign of George III., a period of about one hundred years.

It is not possible for me to state the exact cost of completing this work down to the year of 1776, but I know there are many volumes to search through, for the concluding twenty years are of the highest interest and importance, as you well know, so that the correspondence is very full and explicit, and the letters from the Governors, as well as from the British Government, very numerous. I think I may approximate the amount of the additional sum to be voted, necessary to complete, at about £500, equal to $2,500. As a matter of fact, if you refer to the printed paper I sent you that was prepared by me and lately read before the American Antiquarian Society on "The British Public Record Office and the Materials in it for Early American History," you will find that of the thirteen States that originally composed your great Republic, South Carolina has the largest number of original records of any of them.

I cannot too forcibly urge that so valuable and monumental a work should be quite completed now that so much has already been accomplished with results so satisfactory. If the Assembly of South Carolina will vote this additional sum of money I will do my utmost to have the transcripts wanting to fill up these last twenty years of your Colonial History completed as expeditiously as possible consistent with accuracy. I confidently hope that the whole work may be finished in the course of next year.

I should add that in addition to the twenty-two parcels of correspondence I have also transmitted to you some ten or twelve years of missing Journals of Council and Assembly in your department, or about fifteen hundred large folio pages of copies, and that about the same quantity remains to be copied to complete your Journals from this department.

I have the honor to be respectfully yours faithfully,

W. NOEL SAINSBURY.

In this their first report of their public trust the undersigned Commissioners take occasion to say that they feel a proper pride in being assigned to such honorable public duty. They have endeavored to achieve the highest and best results with the limited means entrusted to them, and in calling attention to the need of a relatively inconsiderable sum estimated by Mr. Sainsbury to finish the work, they beg to assure the General Assembly that if empowered to proceed they will endeavor to discharge their further duties with every care and attention. They would be pleased to confer with the Committees of

the Senate and House on this subject during the ensuing session of the Legislature. In concluding this report the undersigned would express their entire satisfaction with the services of Mr. Sainsbury; they would be pleased to have the Senators and Representatives inspect these valuable manuscripts at their leisure.

At their recent meeting the Commissioners made this record in their journal, which is communicated for the information of your honorable bodies:

MINUTE.

The Public Record Commission, at their annual meeting held this day, having examined the manuscript volumes received from Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, of the London Record Office, desire to express their high appreciation of his services in making these transcripts of the early records of this colony. The evidences of the care taken in this work and the excellent results before them claim their particular attention and warrant this action.

It is the wish of the Commission that the honorable the Secretary of State, Chairman, will communicate this action to Mr. Sainsbury, and express to him the hope that he may be spared to complete this valuable and necessary work for the people of South Carolina.

The following is a statement of the disbursements by the Public Record Commission during year ending October 31st, 1893:

THE PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION

In Account with

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

		Dr.	Cr.
Oct. 31, 1892.	To balance remaining 31st October, 1892, of appropriation of 1891, Stats. at Large, Vol. XX., Page 1059	$3,446 55	
	EXPENDITURES.		
Nov. 11, 1892.	By Exchange on London, England, for £200 sterling, and sent to W. Noel Sainsbury, the Commissioners' London agent. Warrant drawn in favor of the Carolina National Bank*		$980 00
March 31, 1893.	By Exchange on London, England, bought through the Carolina National Bank and sent to said W. Noel Sainsbury, £200 sterling*		980 00
May 23, 1893.	By amount paid to S. Reed Stoney for paging 17 volumes of manuscripts from London, England, and preparing to be bound*		35 00
Aug. 15, 1893.	By amount paid through the Carolina National Bank for Exchange on London, England, for £100 sterling, and sent to W. Noel Sainsbury*		490 00
Oct. 6, 1893.	By amount paid to S. Reed Stoney for paging and arranging for binding transcript manuscripts from London, England.		10 00
Oct. 23, 1893.	By amount paid to Walker, Evans & Cogswell for binding 17 volumes of Records $34 00 3 quarto volumes 6 00 1 cap volume 2 50 Insurance on same in binding and express, &c. 5 95		48 45
Oct. 26, 1893.	By amount paid through the Carolina National Bank for Exchange on London, England, for £100 sterling, and sent to W. Noel Sainsbury, the Commissioners' London agent*		490 00
Oct. 31, 1893.	Balance of appropriation not yet actually paid out, but covered by outstanding contracts and to be disbursed as the work is done		413 10
		$3,446 55	$3,446 55

*There are on file in the Secretary of State's Office successive and itemized Statements by Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury, the London Agent of the Commission, showing how the money sent him was disbursed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. E. TINDAL, *ex officio* Chairman,
HENRY McIVER,
WM. A. COURTENAY,
W. C. BENET,
R. MEANS DAVIS,
Public Record Commissioners.

No. 1726.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 29, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

With special reference
to my despatch no. 1300
of the 31st of March, 1891,
on the convenience of
assimilating the Customs
Regulations of the United
States and of the Island
of Cuba, in view of their
exceptional intimacy,
at certain points of
friction, I now have the
honor of enclosing to
the Department a copy and
translation of the com-
munication I addressed 1/

the

the Governor General
to-day soliciting the
condonation and return
of a fine of $340 paid
for account of Messrs. D.
Appleton & Co of New York.
Had this mistake occurred
to a Spanish merchant
on a shipment made to
the United States, it would
have been corrected at the
port of delivery by post
entry, without fine, at
the cost of a fixed fee of $2.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Rann. D. Williams,
Consul General.

2 Enclosure:
No. 1 - Mr. Williams to the
Governor General,
Sept. 29, 1892.
No. 2. Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. to Mr. Williams

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1726.

H A V A N A , September 29,1892.

Translation.

U.S.Consulate General.

Havana,September 29,1892.

To His Excellency the Governor General

of the Island of Cuba.

Excellency:

At the request of Messrs.D.Appleton & Co, publishers of the city of New York,I beg to submit to the consideration of Y.E.,with the view of soliciting its condonation and return,the case of a fine of $340 spanish gold,imposed by the custom house of this port on a lot of books shipped by that firm on the 9th of last August on board the american steamship Niagara to the address of Messrs.Barandiaran Bros.,of Havana,the circumstances of which are as follows:

The shipment was composed of nine cases containing 4948 books,with the weights of 1574 kilos gross and 1317 kilos net. A correct invoice of this shipment with the number of books and weights,as above expressed,was forwarded by Messrs.D.Appleton & Co,to Messrs.Barandiaran Bros.,who made their custom house entry in accordance therewith. But from a mistake committed in the office of Messrs.D.Appleton & Co,in New York,the number representing the books and not the numbers representing their gross and net weights,was inserted in the bill of lading, from whence the statement was copied into the manifest, and from whence,also,arose the difference of 3374 kilos

in the weights noticed by the custom house authorities between the 4948 kilos of the manifest and the 1574 kilos gross of the invoice,as entered at the custom house by Messrs.Barandiaran Bros.,and upon which they have paid the fine of $340 spanish gold,on account of Messrs.D.Appleton & Co,of New York.

Excellency: As these circumstances go to show conclusively that there has been no attempt at fraud,and that the difference between the manifest of the steamer and the custom house entry of Messrs.Barandiaran Bros. has arisen from a mistake committed in the United States; and furthermore that the custom house having despatched and delivered these books,in accordance with the invoice weight,free of import duties,because they are entitled to this franchise under paragraph 18,schedule A of the Reciprocity agreement between Spain and the United States; and inasmuch,also, that a shipment of any merchandise made from a spanish country to the United states under similar mistake ,would have been settled by post entry of the master,as attested by an official list on file in this office of forty two spanish vessels that have incurred similar mistakes at the port of New York since the removal of the restrictions against them of section 4228 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for which they have been charged the regulation fee of $2 each or say $84 in all for the regulation of their manifests by post entry. I cannot, therefore, less than appeal and rely upon the recognized sense of equity and justice of Y.E.,asking that this fine be condoned and returned to Messrs.D.Appleton & Co,of New York,through

their said agents,Messrs.Barandiaran Brothers.

I have the honor to be with great respect,Y.E.&s obedient servant,

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 1.

With Despatch No.1726.

H A V A N A , September 29,1892.

Copy.

Consulado General de los

Estados Unidos.

Habana,Setiembre 29 de 1892.

Excmo.Sor.Gobernador General de la Isla de Cuba.

Excmo.Sor:

A peticion de los Sres.D.Appleton y Ca,impresores de la ciudad de Nueva York,tengo el honor de someter á la consideracion de V.E.,á fin de solicitar su condonacion y devolucion,el caso de una multa de $340 oro espanol,impuesta por la aduana de este puerto á un lote de libros embarcados por aquellos Sres.el 9 de Agosto ultimo por el vapor americano Niagara y dirigido á los Sres.Barandiaran Hnos.,de la Habana,siendo las circunstancias del caso como sigue:

El embarque consistia en nueve cajas conteniendo 4948 libros con peso bruto de 1574 kilos y 1317 kilos neto. Los Sres.D.Appleton y Ca remitieron á los Sres. Barandiaran Hnos.una correcta factura de este embarque con el numero de libros y pesos citados,y estos Sres.a su vez hicieron la correspondiente entrada en la aduana. Mas,debido á una equivocacion cometida en el escritorio de los Sres.D.Appleton y Ca,en Nueva York,se insertó en el conocimiento el numero de libros en lugar del peso bruto y neto de la factura,trasladandose la equivocacion al manifiesto y resultando desde luego la diferencia notada por las autoridades de la aduana de los 3374 kilos

entre los pesos de 4948 kilos del manifiesto y los del manifiesto y los 1574 kilos peso bruto de la factura que manifestaron en la aduana los Sres.Barandiaran Hnos., y por lo cual han pagado la multa de $340 oro espanol, por cuenta de los Sres.D.Appleton y Ca de Nueva York.

Como estas circunstancias demuestran,Excmo.Sor.,de una manera concluyente que no ha habido tentativa de fraude,y que la diferencia entre el manifiesto del vapor y la entrada en la aduana hecha por los Sres.Barandiaran Hnos.ha procedido de la predicha equivocacion cometida en los Estados Unidos; y habiendo la aduana,ademas,despachado y entregado estos libros,de conformidad con el peso de la factura,libre de derechos de importacion,por gozar estos de esta franquicia segun la partida 18,tabla A del convenio de reciprocidad entre Espana y los Estados Unidos; y atendiendo tambien a que cualquier embarque procedente de puerto espanol para los Estados Unidos y que sufriera analoga equivocacion,se rectificaria mediante la adicion y aclaracion (post entry) hecha al manifiesto por el capitan,segun consta en una lista oficial archivada en esta oficina,de cuarenta y dos buques espanoles que han incurrido en semejantes equivocaciones en el puerto de Nueva York,despues de la remocion de las restricciones contra ellos de la seccion 4228 de los Estatutos Revisados de los Estados Unidos,por lo que la aduana de Nueva York solo les ha cobrado el derecho reglamentario de $2,por la rectificacion de cada caso o seanse $84 por la rectificacion de los cuarenta y dos manifiestos de estos buques espanoles. Por tanto no puedo menos de apelar y confiar en el reconocido criterio de equidad y justicia que anima a V.E.para pedir

que esta multa sea condonada y devuelta a los Sres. D.Appleton y Ca de Nueva York,por medio de sus agentes los Sres.Barandiaran Hnos.

Tengo el honor de ser con el mayor respeto de V.E. ato.S.S.Q.B.S.M.

(Signed) Ramon O.Williams,

Consul General.

Enclosure No. 2.

With Despatch No.1726.

H A V A N A , September 29,1892.

Copy.

New York, Sept.12,1892.

R.O.Williams,Esq.,

Consul General of the United States,

Havana,Cuba.

Dear Sir:

On August 9th we shipped by S.S.Niagara,nine (9) cases of books to Messrs.Barandiaran Hermanos,Havana, Cuba. The weight was correctly marked on each case in kilos. The number of books and weight was correctly stated on the invoice,but on the bill of lading by clerical error the contents,showing the number of books,was inserted instead of the gross weight. Messrs.Barandiaran write us that they did everything in their power to explain the matter to the custom house authorities in Havana,showing that the mistake was purely a clerical one,but they were nevertheless compelled to pay a fine of $340 spanish gold. Inasmuch as the weight was correctly placed on the boxes and on the invoice,it was plainly evident that there was no intention on our part to defraud.

If it is in your power to induce the proper authorities to remit this fine,we will consider ourselves greatly in your debt if you take this matter in charge. We forward this letter in care of Messrs.Barandiaran Hermanos,who will acquaint you with all facts and follow out any directions that you may give.

No doubt the custom house authorities claim that

their action was legal,but as the mistake is one of such a trivial nature and so obviously unintentional,we can not but think that they were unduly severe in their ruling,and we hope that some way out of the difficulty may be discovered. We remain,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) D.Appleton & Co.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED

No. 1727.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Fine of $191 imposed
on the american steamer
City of Washington.

No. 1727.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 30, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir.

In continuation of my despatch no. 1723 of the 25th instant enclosing to the Department copy of my note to the Governor General of the 12th instant, soliciting the condonation of the fine of $191 imposed on the american steamship City of Washington, by the custom house of Matanzas, I now have the honor to accompany herewith a copy and translation of the answer thereto,

thereto, wherein it is stated that the Governor General cannot condone this fine as the authority for such an act resides under the present Customs Regulations solely in the Minister of the Colonies.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon V. Williams

Consul General.

1 Enclosure:

No. 1 - Copy and translation of communication as stated.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1727.

H A V A N A , September 30,1892.

Translation.

General Government of the Island of Cuba.

Office of the General Secretary.

Central section of Customs.

In reply to your attentive official note of the 13th instant addressed to the Governor General soliciting the condonation of the fine of $191 imposed by the custom house of Matanzas on the american steamer City of Washington, in consequence of the refusal which from the want of proof of the error which was sought to be corrected was communicated to the Regional Governor of that province on the 4th of August last, I have to inform you by order of His Excellency , that, notwithstanding the reasons that you adduce in your said note, it is impossible for him under article 8, paragraph 3 of the customs regulations to condone fines imposed for infraction of the laws and regulations therein contained, because of that authority residing solely in the Minister of the Colonies.

God guard you many years.

Havana, 26 September, 1892.

(Signed) Francisco Fontanals.

To the Consul General of the United States,

Present.

Enclosure No.1.

With Despatch No.1727.

H A V A N A , September 30,1892.

Copy.

Gobierno General de la Isla de Cuba.

Secretaria General.

Seccion Central de Hacienda.

En contestacion á su atenta carta oficial que con fecha 12 del corriente se sirvio V.S.dirigir al Excmo. Sor.Gobernador General rogándole se condonara la multa de $191 impuesta por la aduana de Matanzas al vapor americano City of Washington, á consecuencia de la negativa que por falta de justificacion del error que se trataba de rectificar se comunicó al Gobierno Regional de aquella provincia en 4 de Agosto ppdo., debo manifestarle de orden de la espresada superior autoridad, que apesar de las razones que aduce V.S. en su mencionada carta, no le es posible en virtud de lo que dispone el artículo 8º, apartado 3º de las vigentes ordenanzas de Aduanas condonar las penalidades que se imponen por infraccion de las leyes y reglamentos que se contienen en las mismas y por residir selamente esa facultad en el Ministerio de Ultramar.

Dios guarde á V.S.muchos anos.

Habana, 26 de Setiembre de 1892.

(Firmado) Francisco Fontanals.

Sr.Consul General de los Estados Unidos en esta Capital.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED.

file

No. 1728.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams,
to the Department of State.

Acknowledging receipt of Department's instructions numbers 736 and 737.

No. 1728.

U. S. Consulate General.
Havana, September 30, 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Department's instructions numbers 736 and 737, the former enclosing a bond form to be executed by Mr. Fred. Delgado, acting vice consul at Matanzas, which was duly forwarded to him.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Fenn O. Williams,
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 7 1892
RECEIVED.

No. 1729.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 30, 1892.

Mr. Williams
to the
Department of State.

Reciprocity agreement
between the United States
and Spain.

No. 1729.

U.S. Consulate General.
Havana, Sept. 30. 1892.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Sir:

I beg to inform the Department that at a general meeting of the sugar planters of this Island, held in this city on the 28th. instant, they resolved to meet the amount of tax imposed on them by the new budget, by payment on their respective coming crops at the rates of

$1. per ton on straight centrifugal sugars,

.50

.50 ditto on molasses sugars, and
.25 per hogshead of molasses.

The selection of the form of payment, with view to the avoidance of infraction of the reciprocity agreement with the United States, was left to the discretion of the Board of Planters.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Ramon O. Williams,

Consul General.